

Government drive to secure energy supplies as miners vote 'no'

Political initiative designed to secure energy supplies this winter was launched by the Government yesterday.

Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, paid an expected visit to the National Union of Mineworkers' executive meeting to deliver a

warning that the coal industry would lose potential customers if it could not meet demand. His appeal for an increase in coal production was made as it became almost certain that the men have voted decisively against accepting the National Coal Board's productivity scheme.

Mr Varley appeals for higher output

Government yesterday launched a political initiative to secure energy supplies this winter, as miners rejected the National Coal Board's productivity scheme.

Mr Varley said the Government was now almost certain that the miners had voted decisively against accepting the NCB's scheme designed to secure higher output to higher prices.

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However, Mr Leonard Clarke, president of the Nottinghamshire miners, who have gone against the executive's recommendation to reject local production incentives, voted against the motion, and about five other members of the executive, including all three militants from Yorkshire, abstained.

The reason for Mr Varley's initiative is not hard to find. After the most intensive left-wing campaign in recent trade union history, the miners have turned their backs on the productivity package on which the Government has placed its bet for the winter.

The vote in Yorkshire is authoritatively estimated at about 80 per cent against the coal board scheme, well in excess of the 68 per cent "threshold" needed to cancel out the impact of moderate votes in neighbouring Nottinghamshire, south Derby and Leicestershire. About 85 per cent of the 24,000 South Wales miners have voted to reject the package, and there are disheartening signs for the Govern-



Dr Ramsey walking to the House of Lords yesterday to give his last speech as Archbishop of Canterbury. (Parliamentary report, page 8; Primate's auction, page 21.)

Defence cut pledge to Nato by Mr Wilson

By David Wood
Political Editor

In the new world situation it was necessary to explore ways and means of getting more—and more effectively—defence for money, Mr Wilson said when he addressed the North Atlantic Assembly in London last night.

Publisher's hopes on Crossman diaries

As an MP tabled a question yesterday asking when Mr Richard Crossman's diaries would be cleared by the Cabinet Office for publication, Mr Graham C. Greene, managing director of Jonathan Cape, said that Mr Crossman's literary executors were still negotiating with Sir John Hunt, Secretary

Features, pages 18 and 20
Alan Hamilton sees Scotland's riches sinking under a barrage of industrial disputes; an assessment of Dr Ramsey's work, by Clifford Longley.

Children's stories: Russell Hoban, an explorer who maps the continents of his imagination.
Diary: Michael Leapman's first report from Thailand.

Letters: On closed shops and press freedom from Mr Nicholas Herbert and Mr J. B. Bransbury; on a society where nobody loses from Professor D. S. Lees; on euthanasia, from Dr R. W. D. Turner.

Leading articles: World currencies; Left wing of the Labour Party.

Arts, page 15
Philip French on an epic film about old Peru; Irving Wardle on William Douglas Home's new play; Alan Coren on *One Pair of Eyes*.

Sport, pages 16 and 17
Cricket: Harold Larwood's 70th birthday; Football: League Cup draw; Tennis: Devar Cup tournament; Racing: Ascot prospects.

Obituary, page 21
Air Commodore J. N. H. Whitworth; Miss Beryl Power.

Business News, pages 22-28
Stock market: Glits were better, but equities continued to fall. The FT index ended 3.3 down at 182.9.

Financial Editor: Background to Chile's rights issue; Whitbread under pressure.

Business features: Computer versus individual—the new industrial revolution, by Kenneth Owen; Why Greece is keen on full EEC membership, by George Yannopoulos.

Business Diary: Williams and Glyn's man's secondment to the director generalship of the Bahrain Monetary Agency.

Healey plans defended as way to avoid Caster

Mr Noyes
Economic Correspondent

Harold Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in a vigorous defence of the Government's economic policy, told Labour members in the Commons today that while they might be unpalatable to the Chamber of Commerce, the measures to increase the flow to private industry were being private industry and the Government was to a vigorous and full private enterprise as well as to a successful sector.

Mr Heath to discuss new leadership rules

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr Heath went no farther at last night's meeting of the 1922 Committee of Conservative backbenchers than to assent to discussing the arrangements for revision of the procedure for the election of a new leader of the Conservative Party.

Mr Cledwyn Hughes new chairman of PLP

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

The centre-right among Labour politicians pulled off the prize they had been seeking last night when Mr Cledwyn Hughes was elected chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

President Ford aids homebuyers

Faced with a slow-down in house purchase through lack of mortgage money, President Ford has decided to make \$300m (£130m) of Government money available for mortgages on existing houses.

Schmidt comment on revaluation causes dollar and pound falls

In unsettled conditions in currency markets yesterday, both the pound and the dollar fell back against the Deutsche Mark and the Swiss franc.

Survey on fodder

Mr Wilson said last night that an urgent survey was being carried out to see how much winter fodder was available for animal feed.

Japan: Left-wing students attack Tokyo embassies with fire bombs

In violent prelude to Ford visit.

Gold: A three-page Special Report against the background of the American decision to lift bullion trading restrictions.

29-31

French Government orders in police to back crippling five-week mail strike

Richard Wigg
Nov 14

The police today removed 100 strikers who had been blocking the mail sorting in Lille, Toulouse, and other cities in what was the beginning of a nationwide strike by the Government to get France's mail moving after five weeks.

Allow a year between school and university—Sir Keith

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Admissions to university should possibly be confined to students who have spent at least a year away from school, according to Sir Keith Joseph, Conservative spokesman on Home Affairs.

Defence spending of the Europe group countries last year rose to \$2,900m (about £1,250m), an increase of between 3 per cent and 4 per cent in real terms. He under- stood that preliminary esti- mates for the current year suggested that they had been significant falling in the expenditure despite inflation and other world problems.

European defence cooperation should and could be taken further. But the achievements of the Euro-group should not be undervalued. They were a long way from demonstrating that the Europeans were pulling their weight in the alliance.

Touching on the Govern- ment's review of the British defence commitments and priorities. Mr Wilson said: "We have made it clear from the outset that we regard Nato as the cornerstone of our security, and Nato will remain the first charge on the resources available for defence.

"We shall continue to carry out our share of the alliance defence burden. But the share must be a reasonable one. At a time of severe economic strain we cannot continue to carry a burden proportionately greater than that of our major European allies."

Our aim is to provide modern and effective forces at a cost the British economy is capable of supporting. The review is nearing completion. We shall fulfil our obligation to consult our allies. We shall not announce final decisions until this has been done."

Discussing the world situation, Mr Wilson said there were urgent problems. He mentioned the unprecedented rise in the price of oil, which was five times what they were a year ago, and a serious and increasing world food shortage.

The cost of defence, like everything else, was spiralling. Dr Lucas urges Nato standardi- zation, page 12

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Bombs rock thampton Coventry

Reporters

Bombs exploded in the city last night, one at the telephone exchange in the city and the other at an RAF club in Northampton.

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First-class mail will go up to at least 6p

By Malcolm Brown

The Post Office is to ask for the largest postal charge increase in its history. An application for big increases in telephone tariffs is also virtually certain.

if a Scotsman swallows his pride...

The timing is not clear but the public may face significantly higher charges by next spring.

ARTHUR BELL & SONS LTD. Estd. 1825—One of the few INDEPENDENT Companies left in the Scotch Whisky Industry

Mr Nixon home

Long Beach, California, Nov 14.—Mr Richard Nixon, the former President, left Long Beach Memorial Hospital for home today after a 23-day stay. He was driven to San Clemente.

Overseas selling prices

Australia	50s 10d
Belgium	5fr 20c
Canada	50c
Denmark	5kr 20c
France	5fr 20c
Germany	5M 20c
Greece	5dr 20c
Holland	5fl 20c
Italy	5L 20c
Japan	500yen
Malaya	5M 20c
Norway	5kr 20c
Portugal	5Esc 20c
Spain	5P 20c
Sweden	5kr 20c
Switzerland	5fr 20c
Yugoslavia	5Din 20c

HOME NEWS

MPs' views on EEC referendum to get first test next week

By George Clark Political Correspondent
The merits of holding a referendum on Britain's continued membership of the EEC will be debated in the House of Commons next Friday...

Although it makes no direct reference to the EEC referendum, it provides the first opportunity for testing the view of Parliament on the referendum issue...

Mrs Short threatens walkout at conference

By Our Labour Correspondent
Mrs Renée Short, Labour MP for Wolverhampton, north-east, said yesterday that she and some other members of the Labour Party planned to walk out of the Labour Party conference...

MP seeks answers over delay to Crossman diaries

By Our Political Editor
Friends of the late Richard Crossman in the Parliamentary Labour Party have begun to pursue the Prime Minister about the delays in the publication of the Crossman diaries...

Everybody who discussed the project with Richard Crossman knows that he kept a record of great candour, naming names and citing contemporary instances...



Mr Crossman: Inside the Cabinet

cedure of clearing publication through the Cabinet Office. Philip Howard writes: Mr Crossman's literary execs: Graham C. widow, Anne, Mr. Graham C. Gordon, the managing director of Jonathan Cape, the publishers...

Loyalists and IRA in Libya talks

From Christopher Walker Belfast
After a recent meeting between Ulster "loyalists" and IRA sympathizers in the Libyan Palace Hotel, Tripoli, a leading official of the Ulster Defence Association last night categorically denied suggestions that peace talks had been conducted with the Provisional IRA...

The UDA denied last night that the subject of arms had been raised with the Libyans, but there is still a strong suspicion here that as well as trying to cut off aid to the Provisionals, they may have been trying to gain an alternative source of supply for their own men.

No public inquiry into Windsor festival

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent
Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, has refused representations for a public inquiry into police action at the Windsor festival in August. It would not serve a clear and constructive purpose, he said in a parliamentary written answer yesterday...

SNP to vote against petrol tax increase

Scottish National Party MPs are to vote against the Government's proposal to increase value-added tax on petrol. Mr Douglas Crawford, MP for Perth and East Perthshire, said the extra tax was a totally unacceptable piece of discrimination against people in Scotland...

many hundreds more close", it says. Three large oil companies have had applications for price increases refused by the Price Commission. The commission's decision is expected in a monthly report for October...

"Take it from me. Have a word with those Barrington Laurance people..."

the conditions of the property market today, particularly with all this new legislation, have made it more necessary than ever to get really expert advice. What you need is a combination of professional experience and new thinking. You need to know about financing. You need to know about taxation. You need Barrington Laurance.



Barrington Laurance

Mr Lytle said last night that the invitation had been transmitted through a group of businessmen from the south who flew to Libya at the same time. Members of British intelligence, who have monitored the exercise throughout, were also on board the aircraft.

There would be a Northern Ireland Grand Committee consisting of all the MPs from Northern Ireland, and made up with the addition of Labour, Conservative and Liberal MPs from the rest of the United Kingdom, reflecting the party strengths in the House. To deal with Northern Ireland Bills at the committee stage there would be a standing committee...

Police intercept telephone calls to Lady Lucan as hunt for husband goes on

By Clive Borrell
All telephone calls to Lady Lucan were being monitored by the police yesterday while detectives continued the search for her husband. A detective who intercepted her calls insisted on knowing the name, address and telephone number of all callers. Lady Lucan, aged 35, was confined to her bed most of the day, only 14 hours after the had been discharged from hospital where she had treatment for serious head injuries.

A further underwater search will be made tomorrow, by divers in what is locally known as "Death Hole", a spot inside Newhaven harbour where bodies have been known to have been trapped for several days or weeks.

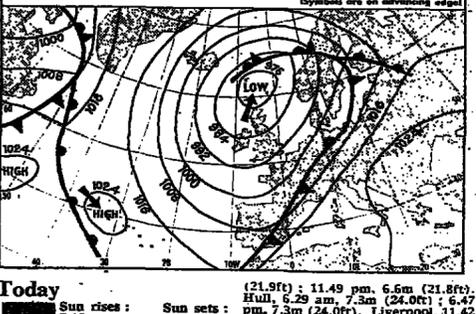
A squad of police officers, some with dogs, also searched the cliff tops above the harbour yesterday while others made a second search of the thousand or more small boats in the area. Caravan sites were also checked. Inspector Cyril Price said: "We are looking for Lord Lucan, clothing or anything else, at the request of the Metropolitan Police."

Rail electrification brings 57% increase in traffic

By Michael Badly Transport Correspondent
Traffic on British Rail's London to Glasgow route has shot up by 57 per cent since it was electrified in May. That is in excess of even the initial estimates of British Rail. The biggest increase has been between the West Midlands and Scotland, where carryings have risen by 116 per cent. Between Glasgow/Edinburgh and London the rise is 42 per cent over last year, and between Scotland and the Liverpool/Manchester area 51 per cent.

Glasgow, while cut-price tickets include a £5 return for anyone strong enough to do the 800 miles in a day, a first-class day return for Saturdays only at £6; and a £25 executive ticket, which includes sleeper and lunch or dinner. Mr John Bonham Carter, general manager of London Midland, said yesterday: "The way in which the improved services have been received by the public demonstrates that money spent in the development of our railway system is indeed well spent."

Weather forecast and recordings



Rest of Scotland: Bright periods and showers, heavy at times with hail and thunder; wind: strong; max temp 8°C (46°F). Outlook for tomorrow: Showers or periods of rain, some sunny intervals; temp: a little below normal.

Waste heat at steelworks to be recycled

By Our Science Correspondent
The British Steel Corporation, the local authority at Newport, and land use consultants are collaborating in what may become a most important advance in the battle for energy conservation. They are working on a scheme to harness the waste heat from the Llanwern steelworks, which would be piped for the district heating of a new housing development of Duffryn. Initially, about 60 megawatts, the equivalent of a small power station, would be available to produce heat at a temperature of 220°C.

Confidence report, page 4

Table with weather reports for various cities including London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and others, listing temperature, wind, and cloud cover.



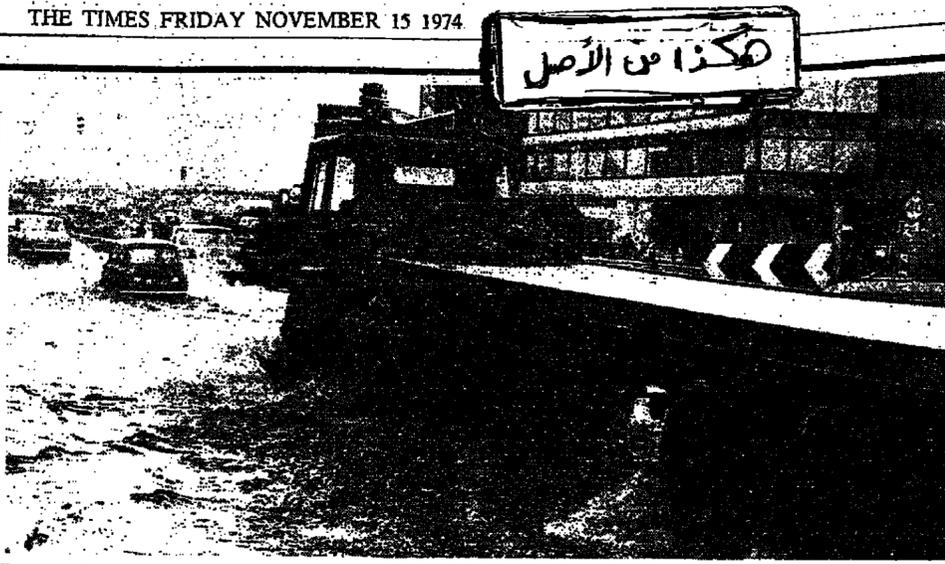
HOME NEWS

Newspaper group says journalists were dismissed for interfering with freedom of press

Alan Hamilton
our Staff
The management of the
ish Times newspaper group
erday defended its decision
to dismiss 66 journalists who
were taking part in a national
campaign of sanctions by the
National Union of Journalists in
support of a pay claim for pro-
fessional journalists.

In a letter to The Times
today, Mr. Nicholas Herbert,
editorial director of the West
minster Press group, owners of
the Kentish Times, says that
the journalists were dismissed
for taking industrial action
beyond that ordered by their
union but for attempted censor-
ship. The NUJ dismissed that
suggestion as "demonstrably
absurd".

cause members of the National
Graphical Association refused
to set an article that had been
"blacked" by journalists (the
Press Association reports).
Mr N. J. Reedy, the editor,
said the management "found
it unacceptable that the article
should not appear" and had
discontinued production of the
newspaper.



Traffic on the North Circular Road, London, forcing its way through the flooding after yesterday's heavy rain.

English tests for doctors from abroad

By John Roper
Medical Reporter
Individual tests in English
for all doctors from overseas
applying for temporary regis-
tration in Britain will begin
from next June, the General
Medical Council decided yester-
day.
Pressure for such a test for
foreign born doctors has in-
creased both inside and outside
the medical profession in the
past year. The British Medical
Association stated in its
evidence to the Morrison com-
mittee, now investigating the
future of the GMC, that all doc-
tors wishing to practise in
Britain should be subjected to
a test of their familiarity with
the English language.

Parliament's Union Jack torn in gale

Thunderstorms, gales, winds
and heavy rain left a trail of
damage and flooding across
Britain yesterday.
The harbour wall was
breached at St Ives, Cornwall,
a factory in Cheshire lost part
of its roof, and the huge Union
Jack flying over the Houses of
Parliament was torn to a quarter
of its full size and had to be
replaced.

Race meetings at Kempton
Park and Carlisle were cancelled
because the courses were water-
logged.
The harbour-wall breach at St
Ives threatened the promenade
above and emergency measures
were taken to prevent the damage
from spreading before last
night's high water. Many ships
ran for shelter into St Ives Bay.
In Devon, the floating head-
quarters of a charter and sail-
ing school sank in the estuary
at Salcombe and a bridge made
of old railway sleepers was
swept away at Abbotskerswell.
The Freston to Weymouth
coast road in Dorset was covered
by tons of shingle and closed
to traffic.

A hundred women at a textile
factory at Congleton, Cheshire,
were sent home after fierce
winds and rain had ripped off
part of the roof. Rooftop win-
dows were also smashed and
more than 15,000 yards of cloth
was damaged. A spokesman
said: "It came in so heavily
that we had to switch off the
power for safety reasons. The
scene was chaotic."

At Alsager, Cheshire, two
articulated lorries and trailers
and three cars were buried
under the rubble when a 40ft-
high factory wall was blown
down.
Many roads in the Home
Counties, specially in country

districts, were flooded by up to
two feet of water. After the high
winds, fallen trees and branches
were another hazard for
motorists.
Floods threatened livestock in
several parts of Sussex and
farmers were out checking their
animals. Several sheep were
found drowned in the Cuckmere
valley, on the coast between
Eastbourne and Seaford.
Power supplies were cut in
several parts of East Anglia
when thunderstorms and hail hit
the area. Coastguards were on
bad-weather watch as south to
south-west winds reached nearly
60 mph in squalls and there was
heavy rain.

Strike continues
Glasgow sewerage workers
yesterday voted in a secret
ballot to continue their un-
official strike over a pay dis-
pute.

Trainers at Scanlon HQ back at work today

Raymond Perman
our Staff
Trainer office workers at the
quarters of the Amal-
gated Union of Engineering
Workers (AUEW) are to return
to work this morning after the
intervention of Mr Len Murray,
general secretary of the TUC,
which broke the deadlock.
Mr Murray telephoned to Mr.
John Scanlon, general secretary
of the union, and Mr Roy
Ingham, general secretary of
the clerical union, which
represents most of the AUEW's
staff, after a request from South-
West London District Council,
which runs the area including the
quarters in Peckham, south
London.

of the Apex branch at the
AUEW offices, said: "We have
been told Mr Murray will
guarantee new negotiations on
our claim for a substantial in-
crease in the £208 London allow-
ance offered by Mr Scanlon, and
he has said he will stand by to
intervene again if the talks
break down.
"A substantial increase means
to us a settlement close to our
claim for £400 a year. If nego-
tiations eventually break down
there can be no doubt that the
strike will recommence."
The strike, which lasted two
weeks, left the union with prac-
tically no secretarial, clerical
services and delayed the pay-
ment of dispute benefit and the
counting of ballot papers for
union elections.

Clay Cross JP signs over rent rebel decision

John Hammerton, a gen-
eral practitioner at Clay Cross,
Derbyshire, has resigned as a
straw man in protest against
Government's decision to
disarm the town's
rent rebel councillors.
Mr Hammerton, who has been
magistrate since 1961, said
today: "I feel that the
Government's decision will
bring the whole course of
the case to a premature end.
Defendants, however
guilty, should be able to plead for
mercy and the actions of her
Majesty's Government as
acts of the realm."

Campaigner on sugar forced to quit her job

From Our Correspondent
Derby
Mrs June Wall, a leader of
the National Housewives
Association, has resigned from
her £1,500-a-year job as a con-
sumer adviser with Derbyshire
County Council. She said the
Council had asked her to choose
between her work and the
association.
"I was told that unless I
signed a paper undertaking to
give up my activities with the
housewives association I would
get the sack, so I beat them to
it and resigned from the job",
Mrs Wall said yesterday.
The association, which has
members all over Britain
recently made spot checks on
sugar supplies in supermarket
warehouses. Mrs Wall said the
publicity given to the sugar
campaign embarrassed the council.
Mr John Waller, the council's
trading standards officer and
head of the 11 consumer
advisers, said: "What Mrs Wall
has said is substantially true.
When she was interviewed about
the job she was told that her
activities might be in conflict
with the job."

Lea on grants for married woman students

Mr Education
Secretary
Mr Prentice, Secretary of
for Education and Science,
has pressed today to end
discriminatory grants for mar-
ried women students.
A Bill extending mandatory
grants to students on Diploma
Higher Education, Higher
National Diploma and some
other education courses, is up
for second reading in Parlia-
ment today.
Mr Prentice said the Govern-
ment was committed to the
principle of equal rights for
women as well as in other
areas. The full grant for a
married woman student is £475
a year, the full grant for a mar-
ried man is £605 a year.
The Labour Party's backbench
committee has also asked to see
Mr Prentice early next week
will press him to end the
"overlapping" spouse's contribu-
tion clause. Under this
clause, married women students
being given means tests on
"husbands' salaries and
benefits" have been forced to give
up their own grants.
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women as well as in other
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married woman student is £475
a year, the full grant for a mar-
ried man is £605 a year.



BRINGING
BRITAIN'S
GAS TO YOU

Why our jet engines never leave the ground.

To pump natural gas through our
transmission system we use jet engines,
fuelled by natural gas, of course. And when
we bring gas from the Frigg Field to the homes
and industries of Britain, we're going to use
Britain's most advanced, most powerful,
but above all most efficient engine - the
Rolls-Royce RB211. Like the airlines, we
shall be taking advantage of its efficiency
in using less fuel for more power.
So that we don't waste any of Britain's
precious natural gas.
This is just one more way in which gas is
helping to solve Britain's energy problems.
Gas already supplies about 30 per cent
of the nation's useful heat. By 1980, this
could rise to 40 per cent.
Natural gas is good news for Britain.
Because:
1. It is British - an indigenous fuel under
our own control.
2. It is saving hundreds of millions of
pounds on our balance of payments and
makes us less dependent on oil.
3. It is a pure form of energy which does
not harm the environment.
4. It is highly efficient - it comes direct to
the customer with virtually no waste.
*And gas from the Norwegian part of Frigg will also be coming to Britain.



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HOME NEWS

Defence statement expected to announce end of the Simonstown agreement

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Government's interim statement on the Defence Review is not expected before the end of the month and probably not until early December. It should include an announcement of Britain's decision to withdraw from her part of the Simonstown agreement.

Further use of the facilities at Simonstown is likely to be negotiated on a straight contract basis with South Africa. But the Royal Navy's need for those facilities may not be determined until the Defence Review has been completed after consultations with Britain's allies.

The Government has not yet decided how much substance from the review will be contained in the interim statement. But it will almost certainly define the savings the Government is aiming at and where they should be made.

The Government decided almost from the start that Britain's contributions to Nato would have to be cut to make up the promised savings of "several hundred million pounds over a period".

Even if Britain withdrew from all her other overseas com-

mitments, she would save only £100m a year. And that would involve a total abandonment of Hongkong, which can hardly be justified.

The Nato cuts, however, will affect the flanks of the alliance, leaving the British Army of the Rhine intact. The Royal Navy's contribution to the defence of the eastern Atlantic and the commitment of the Royal Marines to the defence of Norway will be cut, and should prove among the most controversial measures.

Meanwhile, the force in Cyprus will be heavily reduced but not totally withdrawn, because of the need to keep the large radar on top of Mount Olympus in operation. The radar will remain in British hands for the time being at least.

Fears that the Parachute Regiment and the Royal Marines might disappear altogether will prove to have been unfounded. But the Marines may undergo a radical change in their deployment.

The Government expects to face opposition on all fronts, not least from Washington, where consultations with the Americans should begin early next month. There will also be early talks with West Germany, consultations with the other

allies in Europe and further afield will follow later.

At home the Labour Party's own left wing is likely to be disappointed that more is not being done more quickly. All the reductions should be phased over a number of years.

But the Government hopes that its own right wing which contains a strong core of loyalty to the three Services and particularly to Nato, should help to cancel out demands for more extremist measures.

Critics answered: In a White Paper published yesterday the Ministry of Defence repudiated criticism of its distribution of defence cuts by the House of Commons Expenditure Committee. It regrets the suggestion that it was "hedging its bets" over the cuts and says it took the most appropriate action in the face of difficult decisions.

The criticism, published in August, said that one consequence of the ministry's actions had been to reduce the level of some stocks below that judged necessary by Service experts.

In the White Paper the ministry protests that the action taken was that judged to be "most appropriate in the circumstances". Every effort

would be made to minimize the disruptive effects of any further short-term cuts in the future.

The ministry accepts the committee's general criticism of the harmful effects of short-term cuts in the defence budget and says that is in line with its own thinking. But it points out that special steps may be necessary in some circumstances.

Its aim is to equip the Armed Forces as well as possible while preventing expenditure from exceeding the sum provided in the Defence Estimates. That requires "particularly difficult judgments in the current year when unavoidable delays in procurement are expected to provide a major part of the savings required".

Answering further criticism about the provision of Service accommodation on Gibraltar, the ministry says that a contract for married quarters was finally placed on August 13. Work was due to begin last month and should be completed by December, 1975. The first quarters should be available by the end of next year. A new Naafi building and community centre have been included in the contract.

Defence Expenditure (Command 5787, Stationery Office, 12p)

Fears on nuclear safety criticized

By Pearce Wright

Consignments of all types of material carried through London in a year contained the equivalent of 1,000 million toxic doses for the population, Dr F. R. Farmer, director of safety and reliability, United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, said yesterday. Yet they were carried safely and without public risk.

That would not be altered by the increase in transport of nuclear materials, he said, and arguments over the dangers of carrying plutonium were based on a false premise.

Dr Farmer was speaking at a meeting in London at which there was a sharp clash of views

about the safety of nuclear power plants, and in particular the fast breeder type under development, which will use plutonium fuel being produced in the present generation of uranium reactors.

The dispute occurred at a conference on energy and the environment at the Royal Society of Arts. The meeting, which included fuel experts, conservation groups, politicians, medical specialists on radiological protection, representatives from the Department of the Environment and the Department of Energy, the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and other groups, was debating the need for an independent energy

commission. The purpose of such an organization was to advise the Government and to safeguard the interests of the consumer and taxpayer.

Proposals for an energy commission are the main ideas from a joint report prepared by the Society with the Institute of Fuel and the Committee of Environmental and Conservation Groups. The proposals are to be put before an all-party meeting of Parliament next month.

From differing standpoints, Sir Brian Windeyer, of the National Radiological Protection Board and a member of the International Commission for Radiological Protection, Mr Patrick Jenkin, shadow Secre-

tary of State for Energy, and Dr John Cunningham, Labour MP for Whitehaven, which has Windesore in its constituency, were among the people to voice objections to the safety analysis.

Sir Brian said he disagreed with the report's concern over safety aspects and wondered whether most weight in the arguments for and against nuclear energy had been placed against such energy.

Mr Jenkin used the radiation argument to discredit the whole idea of an energy commission. The safety record of nuclear power generation was outstanding, he said.

Woman with grievance threw eggs at Queen

Ellen Morgan, aged 36, who threw three eggs at the Queen in Halifax, West Yorkshire, on Wednesday, was fined £5 Halifax magistrates yesterday after admitting using threatening behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace.

It was an act of petty spite and malice by a woman seeking a platform from which to air a real or imaginary grievance, Mr Maurice Shaffner, for the prosecution, said. In this case, nothing more sinister than eggs was used, but it goes to underline the danger to which her Majesty is exposed in the performance of her public functions.

Mr Shaffner said two eggs hit the Queen's car. One hit her personal bodyguard. Police Constable Hitchcock noticed an upraised arm in the crowd and seized Mrs Morgan's collar as she threw the third egg. The crowd had begun to cheer and were pushing towards her in an aggressive fashion, and no doubt the area protected her from them.

Mr Hanson Haigh, for the defence, said Mrs Morgan had no spite or malice towards the Queen. She was trying to draw attention to a grievance.

Two years ago her son, aged 14 was convicted of arson, in she was convinced he was innocent. She also felt fun had been poked at the boy in court.

Mrs Morgan, of Queens Road, Halifax, saw her MP about her grievance and wrote to Queen, but did not receive a reply. Mr Haigh added: "I say she puts it is that Queen represents justice in our country, which is quite proper. She felt this was the only way to bring this matter to the attention of authorities."

£110,000 facelift

The School of Architecture Hull threatened with closure because the Royal Institute British Architects did not consider the accommodation up standard, is to have a £110,000 improvement programme.

Inspector, shot three times, made quick statement 'in case of the worst'

Det Inspector David Burn, aged 42, described at Durham Crown Court yesterday the incident at the Percy Arms Hotel at Otterburn, Northumberland, in which he was shot three times.

Wielding the gun, he said, was Sean O'Connell, an hotel porter, one of three men accused of murdering Lieutenant-Colonel John Stevenson, commanding officer of Otterburn Army training camp.

Mr Burn donned the jacket and raincoat he was wearing at the time and held a bloodstained shirt.

After the killing of Colonel Stevenson in April, Mr Burn said he was called from home at 2 am and went to the Percy Arms Hotel, where Mr O'Connell worked, to take charge of four other officers. They were all unarmed.

With the hotel manager and Det Constable Keith Wills, he went to Mr O'Connell's room in the staff block. The manager knocked on the door, saying it was time to get up for work, and a few seconds later the door began to open slowly.

He continued: "I pushed the

manager out of the way and went quickly into the room. I said: 'Hallo, Sean, CID; we want to speak to you', quite calmly because I did not know what to expect inside the room."

Mr O'Connell was a couple of feet away, a white face in the darkness. Mr Burn continued: "I heard a bang, quickly followed by a severe pain in my left side. I went straight for him with both arms forward and there was a further bang and I felt a violent blow right in the centre of my chest." He still went forward and got hold of Mr O'Connell's arms, but there was another bang.

"I felt my stomach going in towards my spine", he said, "and although I arched my back I found I was lifted off my feet and went down on the floor."

He thought he was mortally wounded but went after Mr O'Connell as he fled from the room. There were two more shots and screams coming from the passage.

"I dived at the man and grabbed hold of his arms, including the gun hand", Mr Burn continued. Others came to help and they all fell in a heap on the floor.

"The whole thing took more than 15 seconds", he said. "But the events were surprisingly clear in my mind and I found that the time, though it was just seconds seemed to be drawn out longer than it actually was."

The first bullet hit his side. The second entered the centre of his chest, emerging under the armpit, third struck a pocket book one of his inside pockets, bruised him but did not penetrate the book. As he awaited medical aid, he made a hurried statement "in case the worst".

Earlier, the court was told that Mr O'Connell was already dreaming about the IRA. Charles McConnell, former porter, said: "He was always dreaming or talking about IRA instead of getting on with his job. I expressed my wish to him on this very point."

Mr O'Connell is charged with the murder of Colonel Stevenson, aged 25, with murder. Colonel Stevenson. They pleaded not guilty.

The trial continues today.

Plan for Concorde 'pool' to be leased to airlines

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

An international pool of Concorde from which the airlines of the world could lease super-sonic airliners to meet their own flying schedules was suggested yesterday by Mr Henry Marking, deputy chairman and managing director of British Airways.

He made it clear that the five Concorde British Airways has contracted to buy and the four for Air France would be included in the pool. It would contain all 16 aircraft being built under the Anglo-French agreement.

British Airways and Air France would, however, retain a privileged position on flying hours, so that the rest of the world's airlines could bid for the remainder. The 16 Concorde being assembled will have a total productivity of 48,000 flying hours a year, of which the British and French airlines can use half, split equally between them.

Under the plan expounded by

Mr Marking, which he emphasized has not been submitted to the Government, or even to the board of British Airways so far, the British and French governments would buy the aircraft and then lease them to the industry. He saw two great advantages to the scheme.

First, airlines that could not consider buying Concorde outright at about £23m each, plus the setting up of expensive overhaul and training facilities, but were anxious to enter the super-sonic era, might consider a leasing agreement.

Secondly, airlines whose route structure did not warrant the purchase of even one Concorde but who could find enough passengers for perhaps one super-sonic service a day, might lease an aircraft on an hourly basis.

Thus, a Concorde flown by British Airways from London to New York could make a return trip of perhaps four hours for another airline, with its British Airways crew, before returning as a British Airways flight to London.

Secret deal on busmen's pay claim

By Our Labour Staff

Provisional agreement on pay claim by 70,000 municipal busmen was reached with employers in London yesterday, details were given by Mr La Smith, national officer of Transport and General Workers Union, said that he would recommending acceptance to delegates' conference on December 4.

The busmen claimed substantial increase to combat shortages, but there was so doubt whether they would be conflicted with the social contract 12-month rule.

Employers of 90,000 provincial company busmen are to meet the union today to consider similar claim.

Shotgun theft

The police are investigating the theft of two shotguns valued at £2,500 and a third worth £40, from Tindall Row Duddo, near Berwick-on-Tweed.

Cost of eggs goes up by 4p a dozen

Increases of up to 4p a dozen on eggs were announced yesterday as the Eggs Authority told farmers that they were in danger of pushing prices down next year through overproduction.

Goldenley, the largest egg marketing company in Britain, said the prices of its large and standard eggs would be increased by 4p a dozen next week. Small and medium eggs would cost an extra 4p.

The increases were announced too late for the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection to include them in its monitoring service.

The department said in its summary of likely price changes that eggs were likely to remain steady. Goldenley said its increases had been caused by usual demands by bakers of Christmas cakes and mincepies.

The Eggs Authority said in its weekly market summary that farmers were breeding too many hens for their own good. It disclosed that the number of chicks placed for rearing in hatcheries last month was 14 per cent higher than in

Food prices

Hugh Clayton

October, 1973, which was also a month of high placings.

If that level was not cut sharply the industry would face "the inevitable unpleasant consequences of overproduction in the second half of 1975". By that time low prices combined with high costs, the very squeeze from which the industry is recovering after low prices early this year.

Chicken prices are falling slightly. Although the cheapest supermarket broiler still costs 23p a pound, the average price is now 25p, instead of 26p a week or two ago.

Coley and pluck should be lower today than last Friday, and most other sea fish will be steady. The

National Federation of Farmers said yesterday that if weather off Scotland did not improve supplies would soon reduce.

Supermarkets and multi-butchers are still going through period of fierce price-cutting beef and lamb, while pork began to increase again. The cheapest supermarket tops seems to be at Kemarke, where it costs 60p, compared with 6p elsewhere.

Dewhurst has made some savings on New Zealand lamb, bringing whole shoulders down to a pound and whole legs to 49p. But these highly publicized cuts are only a penny or two below what many butchers are charging for English cuts.

Salsumans are becoming steadier and cheaper as Christmas approaches. Supplies of grapes, fruit and tomatoes have improved markedly in the past few days. The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection predicts an imminent cut of up to 5p a pound in tomato prices, with some slight reductions on grapes.

Midland Bank
A GREAT BRITISH BANK

مكتبة من الأصيل

هكذا من الأصل



A Volvo never had looks like this before.

No, sir.

In days gone by the ladies wouldn't give us a look in. Somehow or other, they'd got it into their heads that Volvos were not for them.

'A man's car,' feminists muttered.

'Big and safe and reliable and hard wearing. Nobody looks at you in a Volvo'.

While this view wasn't quite fair, there was enough truth in it to sting us into action.

We present one of the results of our labours.

The new Volvo 244. Part of our first new series of cars for nearly nine years.

An event in itself.

And, we think, a turning point in our rather long, unsuccessful suit with women.

For a start, you'll undoubtedly get winked at in a 244.

The only problem may be that the young man in the sports car will choose to look at the car's body.

He may wind down the window and ask a few questions.

If'll be as well to humour him.

Knowing how men like technical banter, here are

a few things you should know:

The long, lean front isn't just there for the looks. Oh dear me, no.

It's made so as to cushion the blow should you make the chance acquaintance with a brick wall at 50 miles an hour.

The seats, now.

The cushion and backrest, inform him firmly, incorporate a network of metal wires tensioned by coil springs. The kind of comfort you've been aching for.

The whole driver's seat can be moved, not only forward and back, but also up and down.

Useful if both a 6ft husband and a 5ft wife drive the car.

Oh, and there's a rather charming quartz clock that you could put Big Ben right by.

Being a man, he'll want to know about the engine.

It's new, I believe, you should say in a throwaway manner. Rather bigger than before.

Very smart off the mark, you might add, wondering whether to put him through his paces.

But then, of course, it has got an aluminium head and an overhead camshaft.

So quiet, and the torque's as marvellous as ever.

He'll know what you mean.

To floor him totally, all you have to do is drop in a line about the cross-flow cylinder head making for better scavenging.

He'll be a slave for life after that.

If he's still asking for more, tell him all about the handling.

How, what with the new spring struts, the anti-roll member and the lower centre of gravity, it corners like a dream.

And rack and pinion steering is so effortless, you know.

Having said that, slip the ignition key into the snug new lock (the engine will fire first time with its new powerful starter) and pull away with arrogant ease.

Here is a suggestion of an exit line.

Look witheringly at his lowly vehicle and ask him, if he hasn't ever hankered after something as reliable as a Volvo.

It should be the coup de grâce.

The new Volvo 244.

HOME NEWS

Life ban on thugs sought by licensees

By Clive Borrell
Customers who attack and injure licensees and their staff should be banned for life from entering public houses...

Fishing industry wants subsidy of at least £10m a year

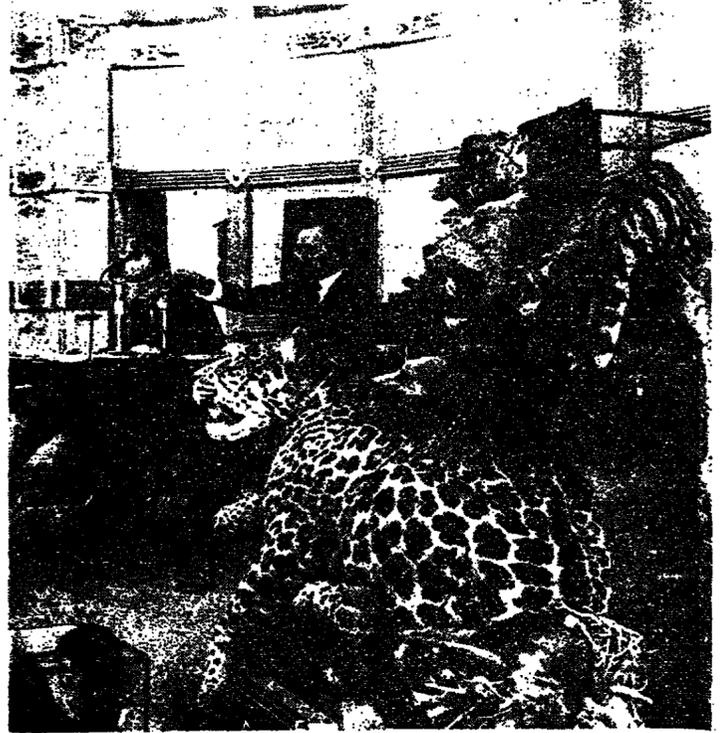
By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent
A subsidy of at least £10m a year and a radical review of EEC policy were called for yesterday by leaders of the British fishing industries...

that an international agreement fixing a fishing limit of 200 miles off coastlines will be signed after the renewed Law of the Sea Conference in Geneva in March...

If the policy was not changed, he went on, then the principal beneficiaries of the 200-mile limit off Britain will not be the British industry...

The bargain hunters bag some big game

By Martin Euckerly
The head of a large man-eating tiger was sold at auction in London yesterday for £200, which might be considered a reasonable bargain...



The auctioneer, Mr David Seth-Smith, accepting bids at yesterday's sale.

Only one airline flies you direct to the West Coast, USA, north and south.



Now Pan Am have opened up the whole West Coast with direct flights to the four major cities. As well as our daily 747s to Los Angeles and San Francisco, Pan Am also fly to Seattle and Portland...

The world's most experienced airline



COUNTRY LIFE

London Number

Saving a Forgotten London Parish
James Stevens Curt looks at the deterioration of Spitalfields, an area rich in Georgian and Victorian architecture...

The Royal Society of Arts
A Hamir Rowan describes the Society's elegant house near the Strand, designed by the Adam brothers...

The Vanished Windmills of London
Stella Margelison traces the rise and fall of the windmill as a source of power in London over the last 700 years...

Keeping our Capital Green
W. E. Matthews writes about the problems of planting, maintaining and preserving London's heritage of trees...

550 Years of the Guildhall Library
Keith Spence discusses the new Guildhall Library, opened last month, the fourth library in a succession that began in 1425...

On sale now 30 pence

Head's plea to keep girls' schools

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent
Head teachers of Britain's direct-grant and independent girls' schools were told yesterday that the Government is considering the abolition of such schools...

better environment at the adolescent stage", she continued.
Girls were often subjected out of school to strong sexual pressure of various kinds...

Within those smaller schools there were emphases in curricula that met the needs of girls rather than boys. Dame Diana said that members of most girls' schools took their O-level examinations later and kept a broader programme longer...

Coroner's officer stole from estates of dead

Leonard Gay, aged 60, a former coroner's officer, was fined £600 at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for stealing property from the estates of dead people...

Judge Buzzard said to Mr Gay, who lives at Avenue Gardens, Harley, Surrey: "You have pleaded guilty to three particularly mean offences, and I must say it rather sickens the gut to remember that you belonged to a society dedicated to the betterment of mankind...

Yesterday he pleaded guilty to three charges: that, between July 31, 1970, and January 8, 1971, he stole a sloop and a Trustee Savings Bank box containing money belonging to the estate of George W. Jones...

Sentence cut for Devon raid man

Thomas Card, aged 44, jailed for six years for his part in a £55,000 art and silver raid on the Devon home of the parents of Miss Bridget Rose Dugdale, had his sentence cut to four years by the Court of Appeal yesterday...

Mr Card, a car dealer of Liddell Close, Kenton, Middlesex, was jailed at Exeter Crown Court in October last year for burgling Yarty Farm, Stockland, with Miss Dugdale and two others. He said he had been dominated by Miss Dugdale, now serving a nine-year jail sentence in the Republic of Ireland for another art theft, and by her lover, Walter Heaton...

Doubts about salmon

The Port of London Authority yesterday discounted a statement by a Tilbury man that a salmon found in the Thames had been thrown away by him because it had been deep-frozen too long. The PLA said the fish was alive when taken from the river...

Correction

It was stated incorrectly yesterday that the Lincolnshire County Council was spending £10,000 on leaflets explaining to householders the 1975-76 rate levy. The figure should have read £2,000.

Call to end ban on cattle for slaughter abroad

By Our Agricultural Correspondent
Exporters' organizations and farmers' organizations joined yesterday in urging the Government to lift its ban on the sale of British livestock for slaughter overseas...

WAT

25% Rate on Petrol

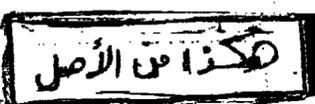
Guidance for Traders

From Monday, 18 November the rate of value added tax on petrol and aviation spirit is increased to 25%. Derv, liquid petroleum gas and lighter fuel are not affected. They remain at the 8% standard rate. Paraffin, oil for central-heating and lubricating oils remain zero rated. (Petrol substitutes and power methylated spirits are also subject to the 25% rate.)

Customs and Excise are providing traders with the detailed information they require in two VAT Notices (Nos. 743 and 744) which should reach every registered trader by post within the next few days.

- Notice No. 743 explains the effects of the change on garages and other suppliers of petrol who operate the special VAT retail schemes.
● Notice No. 744 gives guidance on such matters as input tax deduction, and also contains full definitions of the commodities to which the new rate applies.
● The "VAT fraction" for calculating tax at 25% from tax-inclusive prices is 1/5th.
● Garages issuing "less detailed" tax invoices (paragraph 91(a) of the VAT GENERAL GUIDE) will have to provide separate invoices for petrol and derv from 18 November onwards, but lubricating oils (which remain zero rated) may still be included in the same invoice.

Customs and Excise local VAT offices will advise on any problems - but please read the Notices first. If you have not received the Notices within a few days, please ask your local office for copies.



If you're about to decide against the Army as a career, we hope you've got better reasons than these.



You're non violent.

If you're opposed to the use of violence under any circumstances, we respect your idealism. We will leave you in peace, and we genuinely hope the rest of the world will follow our example.

But if there are limits to your non-violence (catching somebody thumping your best friend, for instance) you may be our kind of man.

We sometimes encounter situations where a timely show of force can prevent violence breaking out. Of course, once the action starts it tends to snowball. Particularly if it is paying off. The classic case was Hitler who could have been discouraged relatively easily early on in his violent career by an adequate display of determination backed by force.

Unfortunately, there are still people in the world who will use force to gain their ends. While this is so, non-violence is likely to remain an ideal rather than a practical policy.

You think Army life may be monotonous.

An Army Officer enjoys an advantage which does much to ensure him against tedium: he will rarely, if ever, be obliged to do the same job in the same place for more than a couple of years.

For example, an Officer in the Infantry could spend two years serving with his battalion in Germany - during which time he could well go to Scandinavia, the Mediterranean area, or Canada on training trips. Maybe even to Singapore on an exercise.

His next job could be behind a desk on a staff assignment. After that, who knows? He might be in action trying to cool a trouble spot. He could find himself flying a helicopter. Or doing a parachute course. The range of possibilities is enormous.

And the Army isn't all Infantry.

The Artillery have some of the most interesting guns and guided missiles in the world, while the Signals have all kinds of fascinating electronic communications equipment.

The Engineers could be tackling anything from throwing a bridge over rapids to laying an air-strip under enemy fire.

The Royal Armoured Corps offers you the

chance to command a wide range of technically advanced fighting vehicles, like the 600 h.p. 50 ton Chieftain tank, for example.

Every branch of the Army has its own area of interest and its own pattern of life.

We wouldn't dare to say it's impossible to be bored in the Army. But it's hard to be bored for very long.

Army Officers are a lot of stuck-up hearties.

These days we have only fractionally more of them per thousand than does the nation as a whole.

This may surprise you, but we haven't insisted on these characteristics as a condition of entry for some years now.

What we do look for is a combination of energy, initiative and intelligence. We also look for signs that, after training, a chap will be able to get a bunch of knowing professional soldiers permanently on his side.

With the result that most Army Officers are bright, open-minded and slightly extrovert. Much the sort of people you find running things in commerce and industry.

Their accents run the gamut from plum-in-the-mouth to Stow-on-the-Wold. All we ask is that their compatriots can understand them.

But you don't have to take our word for all this. If you're seriously worried about the kind of people you would have to live with in the Army why not meet some of them face to face.

There's no money in it.

If by 'money' you mean a quick million or two, don't join the Army. Open a chain of strip clubs or something similar.

But if you'll settle for a good salary and a rewarding way of life, we can offer you both.

Among the rewards mentioned most often by Army Officers are things like the variety the life offers; the adventure; the comradeship and the satisfaction that comes from doing a tough, challenging job.

In their less idealistic moments, doubtless they value the holidays that go with the job. Few civilians enjoy 42 days paid holiday a year. Neither do many get the chance to continue full-time education. In the Army you can have both plus the opportunity to travel all over the globe.

And the money itself isn't to be sneezed at. Six months after joining an Officer gets his first pip and a salary of £2,048 p.a.

If he gets to a full General he could end up pulling in £14,845.

It's a hard life— and dangerous, too.

Now this could be a serious worry.

If you're not at all keen on even the slightest whiff of danger or discomfort, head straight for a job in a large secure corporation.

When you're in the Army people throw rocks at you when you're not looking. Then try to blow you up. They shoot at you. Not all the time, of course, but you have to face up to the possibility of it happening.

The chances of having to work hours that no union would tolerate and live in conditions that would be spurned by a vagrant are always on the cards.

Then again, as an Officer, you have to get involved in the personal problems of the soldiers under your command. Some of which would test the most patient social worker.

All in all, being an Army Officer is a pretty demanding way of life. It will extend you and challenge you in ways that few civilian occupations will.

If you're going to turn your back on the idea of being an Army Officer we would like to be sure that you're doing it for the right reasons rather than the wrong ones.

We've tried to clear up a few popular misconceptions here. But if you've read this far you may well have questions you would like to put to us.

If so, and you're under 29, write to Major J. R. Drew, Army Officer Entry Dept., A50, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AA, and while you're at it, tell us about your educational qualifications and your interests.



Army Officer

PARLIAMENT, November 14, 1974

Archbishop's final measure to enable church and state each to fulfil distinctive role for mutual benefit

House of Lords
The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, moving that the House direct that in accordance with the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919, the Church of England (Worship and Doctrine) Measure be presented to the Queen for the Royal Assent, said it came with overwhelming support in the General Synod.

It was impossible to maintain any justice that lay support for the measure was not strong. Only one diocesan synod had not declared its support and that was because it desired more radical proposals.

This was not a measure for disestablishment of the Church of England nor was it a step towards separating the Church from the Crown. Far from being a measure for abolishing the Book of Common Prayer it gave it a secure place which could only be altered by the action of Parliament.

The Church had enjoyed for some years the use of new forms of service under the 1965 Prayer Book (Alternative and Other Services) Measure. In spite of the misgivings of those who loved the old forms, the new forms, particularly the Series II services of Baptism and Holy Communion, had helped many people in a more lively participation in worship without loss of reverence or mystery.

The Series II service had enabled something of a breakthrough in drawing together those who in the old language were called high church and low church. In these years in which there had been varieties and variations of the spiritual unity of the church was stronger than in the past.

When I first became bishop 22 years ago (he said) the bishop's work as reconciler was still concerned with the historic parties in the church, catholic and evangelical, as they are called. Today the need for that kind of reconciling activity has greatly diminished and the kind of pastoral leadership which is called for is far more to bring understanding between those who value what is archaic and mysterious and those who feel more the pressure of contemporary need.

It was a delicate task but just the sort which Anglican leadership ought to be able to perform.

Synod's power

If there were no further legislation to follow after the powers under the 1965 Measure expired about 1980, the only service possessing lawful authority would be those of the 1662 Prayer Book. It was unlikely that the church would be able or willing to present to

Parliament one Prayer Book designed to last a long time. The Measure provided that the General Synod would have for indefinite periods the power to sanction alterations of the service as well as rubrics and forms of subscription. It gave the General Synod more power in the control of worship and doctrine.

The Measure contained provisions, too, to conserve the church's doctrinal identity, the place of the Book of Common Prayer and the laity's rights. Peers would not be misled by talk about the destruction of the Prayer Book because safeguards for its use were strengthened. The place of the Prayer Book in the church's standards and its availability in the future would be alterable only if Parliament decided on this.

Was it likely that the Synod would be rash, hasty or unreliable in its power to decide what was and what was not consonant with sound doctrine? Its constitutional procedure would seem to make this unlikely.

It had been urged that the Measure was premature and should wait until the Synod was more experienced, but the Houses of Bishops and of Clergy and Laity had worked on these questions for a long time. It was 24 years since the old Church Assembly set its hand to the problem and 46 years since the 1928 deedlock.

Not hasty

If it is suggested (he said) that I am an old man in a hurry I would recall that at my enthronement in Canterbury 13 years ago I pleaded for the necessity of a Measure of these lines, and it has taken until the last few hours of my Primacy for its introduction to come about. (Laughter.)

So far from the Measure being hasty, its rejection would be damaging to the church's leadership to the Anglican communion, and to the hope of reconciliation of the free churches and united churches. It would also damage the younger people to whom the church's mission was so important.

In the present year there had been a striking increase in the number of young men seeking and being accepted for ordination. The Measure was a chance for partnership between church and state in which the role of each would be better expressed and more effective.

LORD SHEPHERD, Lord Privy Seal, said the Government's attitude to the Measure was one of benevolent neutrality. On the Government's behalf he did not propose to raise any objections. The Archbishop was 70 today

and retired tonight. He had led the Anglican communion with all the zeal and skill of his predecessors. While the church has gone through a period of theological unrest (he said) he has remained an unstained man of God and been highly valued in the church for his humility. He has been welcomed here for his integrity and strength of purpose—(cheers)—in the magnificent progress of his ministry.

He has a wisdom which I envy. His concern for human rights is well known. In spite of the pomp of his position he has remained simple in speech, manner, and way of life and is capable of stepping out of a magnificent procession to greet an old friend. I hope we shall be able to welcome him back here on many occasions with a new type of a life passage—(cheers)—but also as an old, familiar character, and a friend (cheers).

LORD BEAUMONT of WHITLEY (L) said the Liberal peers approved of giving the Church of England the freedoms it had constitutionally and democratically decided that it wanted. They did not think that Parliament should be asked to hold detailed control over the church's life and worship.

The church had gone to considerable lengths to build up a democratic system of government which had its own checks and balances. To suggest that the Lords and Commons were better judges of what the church and laity wanted than the carefully created instrument, the Synod, was asking them to believe something which was absurd.

EARL WALDEGRAVE (C) said that all he wanted a debt to *The Times* which in the past few days had not

only opened its correspondence columns to a series of valuable letters from distinguished correspondents, but on November 9 published an important leading article which gave a balanced view and had been most helpful. He regretted to say that the media as a whole had not given the measure or subject much publicity. The Synod should arrange for better communications.

He agreed with the Bishop of Southwark who had written to the press to say that if they did not pass the motion they would be sliding closer towards disestablishment. They had been told that the Prayer Book was safe, but unless extreme care was taken it would be found that it was on the way out. It had been used and understood for over 300 years and was written in the incomparable language of Elizabeth I's reign.

By all means (he said) let alternative forms of service be tried out experimentally from time to time. But let us be clear that the alternative form should be legalised if it is issued and published as an appendix to the Book of Common Prayer, bound in the same volume. To add extras, to take away imperishables.

LORD BROOKE of CUMNOR (C) said that if the House were to seek to defeat this Measure it would be the worst possible declaration of no confidence in the General Synod. Parliament had assented to the setting up by the church of this machinery.

If they rejected its recommendations when these reached them in a Measure like this they must be conscious that they were also

rejecting the General Synod machinery as a whole. LORD DENHAM (C) said he was prepared to be convinced that the Measure was necessary and even desirable, but was much more concerned about how its provisions would be used in practice. In his experience, changes in the form of service did not bring new people into the churches. They were merely inclined to substitute those who were there already.

LORD CLITHEROE (C) said the Measure was a source of sorrow to him. While approving the principle of reasonable freedom for the church and its forms of worship they should ask for greater care by the General Synod for those millions of church members who were basically illiterate in these matters, but whose consciences and souls were just as much the care of the House as were those of traditional churchmen, clergy or laity.

The BISHOP of DURHAM, in a motion moved, said that the House should hear the views of one of the younger Bishops. The younger generation would have to be taken into account. It would be implemented if passed.

Liturgically (he said) the Church of England is heading for a period of relative calm. It is a time for minor improvements of detail rather than radical changes of form, so the passing of this Measure would reforming zeal but would enable the Church of England to know its own relative calm. It is a time for minor improvements of detail rather than radical changes of form, so the passing of this Measure would reforming zeal but would enable the Church of England to know its own relative calm. It is a time for minor improvements of detail rather than radical changes of form, so the passing of this Measure would reforming zeal but would enable the Church of England to know its own relative calm.

Drawing line in theatre tax relief

House of Commons

MRS RENEE SHORT (Wolverhampton, North) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer would he reduce taxation on the theatre industry.

MR GILBERT, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Dudley, East-England)—The Chancellor has received representations for relief. His decision will be announced in due course.

MRS SHORT—Theatre management have about reached the point of no return regarding the raising of seat prices. Rising costs are already closing theatres and creating unemployment. Will he consider zero rating the performing arts and the removal of VAT?

MR GILBERT—Part of the difficulty is that any relief from VAT proposals for exempting individual performers from VAT but these would not unless managed to get round definition problems. produce unexamined benefits for the commercial theatre and the industry shows of the sort one sees in Soho—(Interruptions and laughter)—rather than give assistance where it is most needed, by the type of theatre which is aided by Arts Council grant.

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Contents of contract discussed with CBI

House of Commons

MR SKINNER (Bolsover, Lab) asked whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer had any plans to set up an investment bank.

MR HEALEY (Leeds, East, Lab)—Not at present. Any immediate need for a new source of investment finance for industry will be met by the plans for a major expansion of Finance For Industry which I mentioned in the Budget speech. The National Enterprise Board will have its role at a later stage.

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MISS MARGARET JACKS (Lincoln, Lab)—Why does the Government make an unemployment problem this size or the next more effectively? The industry Act of 1972 gave the Government the power to provide investment and expansion in the way similar measures not in 1973, 1972 and 1971 and in the history?

MR HEALEY—She is mixing a number of separate matters made it clear I am prepared extend the funds available on the industry Act for helping industry in the immediate future. Assistance made available through FFI will be to industry for productive investment. The question 2 is about the Government's use of the improved financial conditions provided by the Budget something I shall be watching closely.

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MR CRIVER (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that the FFI bank investment programme will increase as a result of his Budget of £340m a year approximately to £500m a year? This will effectively increase the National Enterprise Board and represents a significant victory for the City. FFI finance should go to small and medium sized firms and not to the category of the National Enterprise Board.

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LONDON AND SUBURBAN

MAYFAIR MEWS COTTAGE FOR SALE

Extensively renovated. Large lounge, 1/2 bedrooms, k. & b., double garage. Phone 01-629 0963 (Agent)

LONDON FLATS

KENSINGTON Superb 1st floor flat with w.c. and kitchen. Property in excellent condition. Price £15,000.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

TOWN HOUSE LOGAN PLACE, KENSINGTON, W.3. Newly fitted and decorated with Japanese style wallpaper and wicker canes.

FULHAM S.W.6

Superb detached 3 story house. 12 rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 living rooms.

OUTRAGEOUSLY ACCESSIBLE

Handy for 42 and 46 bus routes. 12 rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

RICHMOND, SURREY

Detached property at side of Richmond Hill. 12 rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

EARLS COURT, W.8

Three storey terraced residence. 12 rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

MARBLETTA

Superb detached 3 story house. 12 rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

LAKE ULLSWATER

With quiet planning permission. 12 rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

PROPERTY ABROAD

COSTA DEL SOL Attractive well-maintained beach front villa.

PROPERTY ABROAD

STONK PAGES, BUCKS. Furnished 2 double beds, reception hall, breakfast room, bathroom.

PROPERTY ABROAD

SHREVE, SURREY - Spacious 3 bedroom flat, 2 double beds, 2 reception halls.

PROPERTY ABROAD

PARSONS GREEN, S.W.6. Large 3 bedroom detached house.

PROPERTY ABROAD

BARTHOLOMEW, W.1. Large 3 bedroom detached house.

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WINTER LANE, W.1. Large 3 bedroom detached house.

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PROPERTY WANTED

With cash adjustment. Large detached house with 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

Large freehold or leasehold. Period house 11 to 12 rooms.

AMERICAN FAMILY

Seeking a 3 bed detached house in London or suburbs.

AMERICAN WRITER

Seeking a 3 bed detached house in London or suburbs.

PRINCE OF WALES

Seeking a 3 bed detached house in London or suburbs.

WANTED

Area 200 sq. ft. Unfinished in sloped square. Knightsbridge.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

BLANCHARD, Mrs. SUTHERLAND. Notice of death of Mrs. Sutherland.

EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

RODEAN SCHOOL. Notice of school opening.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION. Notice of exam.

RODEAN SCHOOL. Notice of school opening.

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Nuffield College, Oxford. Research Fellowships.

AMERICAN FAMILY. Notice of house wanted.

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COMPANY NOTICES

BERLIN POWER AND LIGHT. Notice of company.

TRANSFER BOOKS. Notice of transfer.

UNLIMITED. Notice of company.

TRANSFER BOOKS. Notice of transfer.

LEGAL NOTICES. Notice of legal.

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COUNTRY PROPERTIES

SEVEN'S WOODS VILLAGE. Notice of property.

J. M. WELCH & SON

15 miles Chelmsford (London 35 minutes)

BARDFIELD SALING. Attractive Partly Moated Farmhouse in grounds of 51 Acres.

Details apply J. M. WELCH & SON.

HAMPSHIRE

WINCHESTER, ST. CROSS. Unusual opportunity to acquire detached residence.

HERTFORD. SAVE YOUR CAPITAL. A £70,000 house for only £25,000.

PAUL CAMP, F.R.I.C.S. Detached 5 bedroomed house in elevated position.

HIGH DERING. The Ridgeway. Westbury-on-Trym.

OLD RECTORY BARGAINS. Two miles from Southampton.

CHERTSEY, SURREY. Substantial house, 104 acres.

BERKSHIRE DOWNS. Quiet village of Wantage.

SUFFOLK. Edge of pretty conservation village.

YTD GOLF. LINCOLNSHIRE. Impetuous Lincolnshire.

BANBURY, ESSEX. 14 ACRES. 245,000. House with fine views.

BRIGHTON. Sea front. Mod. 3 room bungalow.

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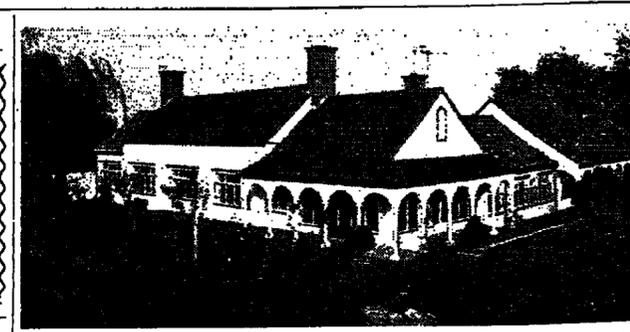
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A combination of English and Italian styles. Clifford Hill Court, near Stratford-on-Avon.

Residential property

Various schemes, or inducement to buy, are offered by developers from time to time in an effort to attract buyers.

Extendable homes lower cost

above. Immediately adjacent to the house is a self-contained sitting room and bedroom.

Another unusual property, built in a different sense, is Clifford Hill Court.

There are three reception rooms, five bedrooms, with two attic rooms, and a large conservatory.

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Advertisement for Lincoln House, a large residential property in the City Centre, featuring 3 bedrooms, a double lounge, and a bathroom. The ad includes contact information for estate agents and a 'Houses can be sold!' slogan.

EST EUROPE

Italian police press secretly for civilian status and the right to form their own trade union

Our Correspondent Nov 14

The 350 Italian police officers and men risked up to years in a military jail to meet secretly and demand the right to have a trade union.

The police have been engaged in a continuous battle against increasingly violent crime, sometimes uncontrolled labour unrest and political terrorism.

"There is a deep sense of frustration among the police," says its editor, Dr Franco Fedeli. "The police want to stop being considered second-class citizens."



Rodin's statue of Balzac sits above a rising tide of rubbish in strike-bound Paris.

Austerity plea ignored by Strasbourg MPs

From David Cross Strasbourg, Nov 14

Ignoring pleas by European Community governments for an austerity budget next year, members of the European Parliament today proposed a 30 per cent increase in Community expenditure.

The voting process, which took three hours to complete this morning, provided MPs with some valuable physical exercise. There were some 80 divisions, and on most occasions members had to rise to their feet so that a head count could be taken.

African takes over as head of Unesco

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Nov 14

M René Maheu today relinquished the post of Director General of Unesco, which he has held for 13 years. M Amadou Mbaw, of Senegal, until now Assistant Director General of Education, was unanimously elected Director General by the general conference.

feeling simmers on in easy Union of the Left

Charles Hargrove Nov 14

There is no sign of a healing rift—to speak of a breach is too much at this stage between Socialists and Communists.

and show that within the Union of the Left, it is they who have the whip hand.

rway court rejects damages claim over pill

Nov 14—Norway's supreme court today rejected a claim for 320,000 kroner (about £25,000) by a woman whose husband died taking a birth control pill by the Schering drugs firm of West Berlin.

France wins title in candle lit bridge contest

Tel Aviv, Nov 14

France won the European Bridge Championships after a dramatic closing day in which France, Italy and Norway were in close contention.

ice barred in nap case

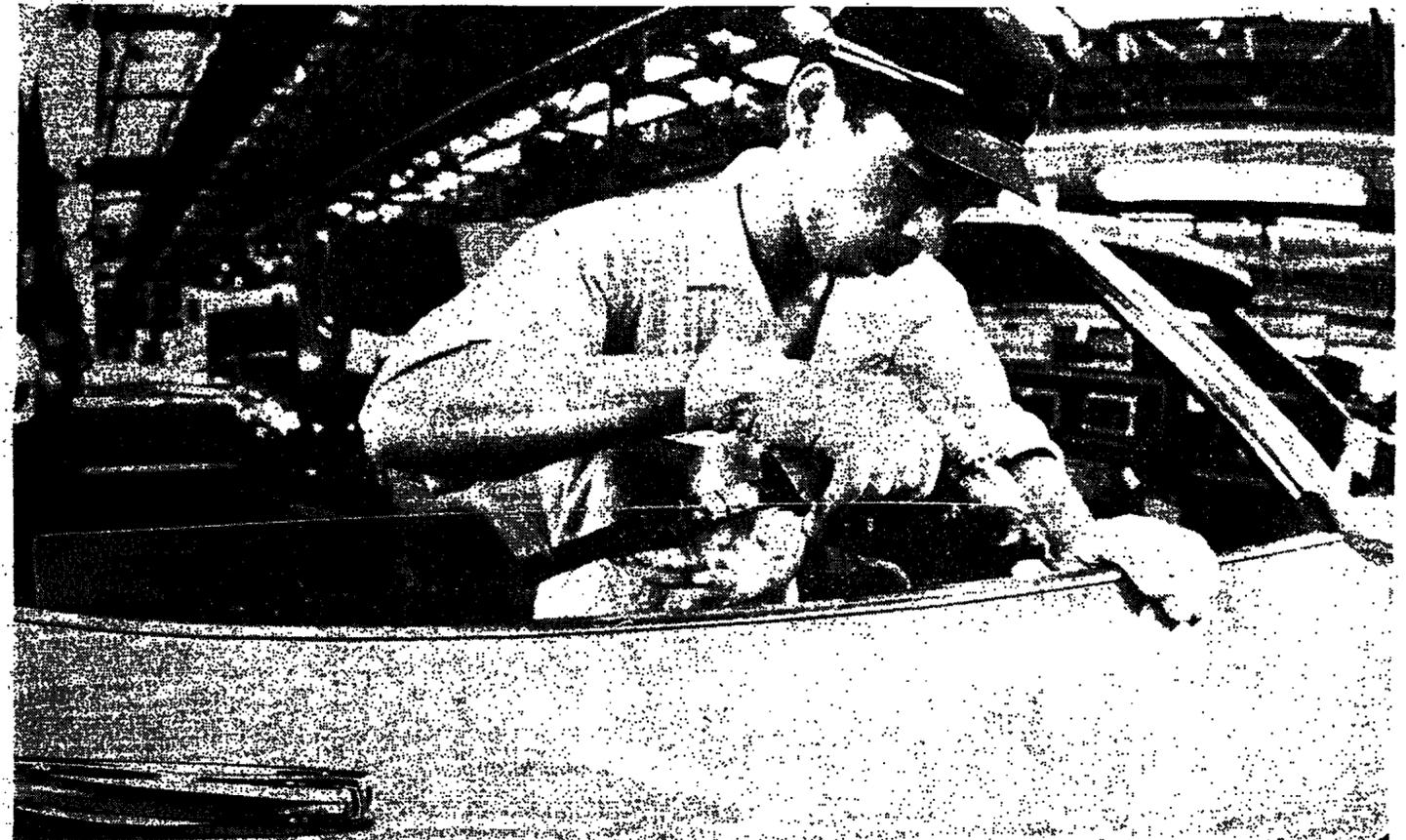
Nov 14—The 14-year-old son of a wealthy builder here kidnapped yesterday while way to school.

Severe tremors

Athens, Nov 14—The Athens observatory reported today an earthquake in the Levadia-Delphi area.

IX charges not political

Copenhagen, Nov 14—An appeal court today rejected a charge against Mr Glistrup, a Danish politician, that his statements were made for political purposes.



People, the motor car, and Toyota.

People today expect more from their cars than ever before. They want reliability, quality, fuel economy and safety.

them who cares. So they're meticulous in every respect... from assembly operations to quality control checks.



Better Harmony TOYOTA

OVERSEAS

Mr Nelson Rockefeller promises to give up his habit of making huge presents to officials

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Nov 14. Mr Nelson Rockefeller, today undertook to desist—once in office as Vice-President—from his controversial practice of giving and lending huge sums to public officials.

Pell to rescue Mr Rockefeller from making ordinary folk misconstrue his motives; and an extraordinary haggling scene took place before the cameras.

Senate rule committee thought it was up to. And the chairman, Senator Howard Cannon, sternly insisted it was not the committee but Mr Rockefeller who was making the offer.

Mr Ford announces \$300m aid scheme for home buying

Las Vegas, Nov 14.—President Ford today announced a boost for the housing market, suffering from a slump caused by tight credit.

—assisting buyer and seller." He added that he saw "hopeful signs of a greater availability of credit, interest rates have started downward."

Yugoslavia to free British plane spotters

From Dassa Trevisan Belgrade, Nov 14 Robert Curtis and Paul Mason, two British aircraft spotters serving three-year sentences in a Yugoslav prison, are expected to be released shortly.



Lebanese stand in the ruins of their home at Nabatiyah after an Israeli artillery barrage.

Six killed in Lebanon town by Israel gunfire

From Our Correspondent Beirut, Nov 14 At least six people, including a five-year-old girl, were killed in the south Lebanese town of Nabatiyah early today as a result of Israeli artillery shelling.

with Israel. The Palestine news agency Wafa said the Israelis also shelled the Kfar, Halta and Serbin villages where loud explosions were heard.

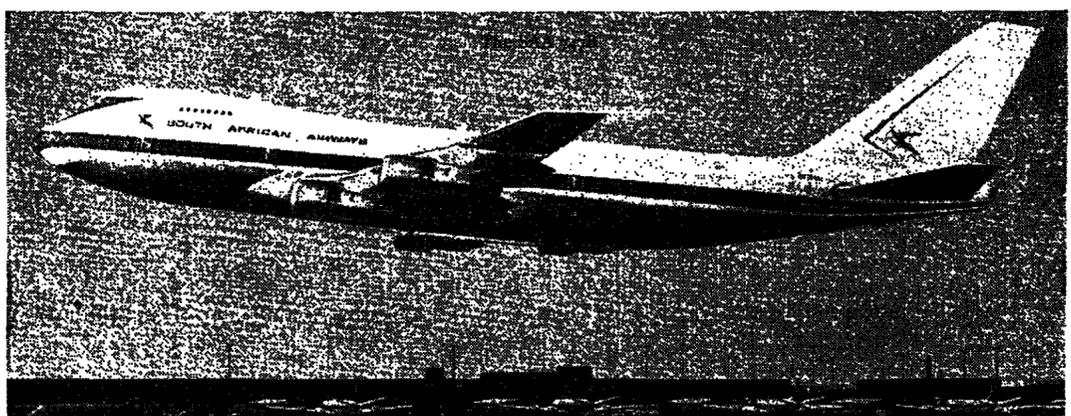
aim, to win over the United States Government and public to his cause. It had been expected that he would have put emphasis on his willingness to accept the limited target of setting up a state on the West Bank and in Gaza and blurred over the plan for a "secular democratic state" in the whole of the old Palestine area.

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Growing support for world food council

From Peter Nichols Nov 14 At the world food conference today there were signs of growing support for an Algerian proposal for a world food council.

The fact that one can see with some slight more encouragement about a proposal that is far from taking definite shape is a reflection on the conference itself.



The Flying Hotel to Jo'burg.

There's a great way of flying to South Africa. Catch our Flying Hotel. It leaves every day of the week. On Mondays, it flies non-stop, the fastest way to Jo'burg.

we have to make a small charge for this service). We have a Maitre d'Hotel and his staff to look after you. And you'll find no less than fifteen loos. A special no-smoking area. A special no-film area. It's the comfortable way to travel to South Africa. Ask your travel agent for the details

and ask him about our Blue Diamond first class service and our personalised economy class Gold Medallion service, or contact South African Airways, 251, 9 Regent Street, London W1R 7AD. Phone 01-734 9841. Also at Waterloo Street, Birmingham 021-643 0324. Hope Street, Glasgow 041-221 2932. Peter Street, Manchester 061-834 4868.



South African Airways Where no-one's a stranger

Mr Arafat leaves for Cuba after UN address

From Peter Strafford New York, Nov 14 Mr Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), left New York for Cuba today after making his speech yesterday to the United Nations.

Mr Arafat took pains to outline the basic Palestinian case, and to present it in the best light. He spoke of bringing "an olive branch"; but the nearest he came to a specific proposal was his idea of a single Palestinian state, including Jews, Christians and Muslims, which is anathema to Israel.

Two military men join Libyan Cabinet

Tripoli, Nov 14.—Major Abdul Salam Jalloud, the Libyan Prime Minister, today made minor changes to his Cabinet, increasing its membership by two.

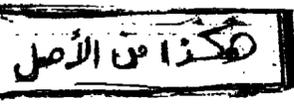
Greece to leave alliance if Socialists win poll

From Our Correspondent Athens, Nov 14 Mr Andreas Papandreu, leader of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), told a mass meeting in Athens tonight that if his party wins next Sunday's elections Greece would walk out of Nato, disband all American bases and adopt a non-aligned foreign policy.

Dr Luns urges Nato standardization

By Henry Stanhope Defence Correspondent The great difficulties which were being faced by the Western powers over Cyprus might have been avoided by earlier, more energetic action.

Standardization of equipment provided a means of reducing the costs of development, procurement and maintenance. At present the duplication of effort in research and development alone resulted in a waste estimated to cost the alliance at least \$1,000m (£400m) a year, and a further large sum should be added to this for production support and training.



Growing support world food Co

OVERSEAS



Left-wingers run past a flaming petrol bomb towards an entrance to the United States Embassy in Tokyo. At the right two policemen start off in pursuit of the group.

Students bomb Tokyo embassies violent prelude to Ford visit

Peter Hazelhurst
Nov 14
An already nervous Government is forecasting the violence expected next week, eight extremists wearing red helmets attacked American and Soviet embassies in Tokyo today with petrol bombs exploded in the vicinity of both embassies as they distributed pamphlets warning Mr Ford's visit to Tokyo and the forthcoming summit talks. The temporary American embassy building little damage caused by the bombs, which were thrown from the roof of adjacent Okura Hotel. At least 10 windows were broken and four police were slightly injured. Eight students, believed to be members of a dissident faction of the radical leftist movement, were arrested after they had entered the grounds of the embassies, brandishing iron

Normally the incidents would have received scant attention, but they have forced a jittery government to review the already elaborate security arrangements to protect President Ford during his four-day visit. The young leftist group, which calls itself Maruseido, threatened tonight to launch a similar attack near Haneda airport when President Ford arrives on Monday. The Government is acutely aware that in 1960 student violence forced President Eisenhower to cancel his proposed trip to Japan at the eleventh hour. Only yesterday the Japanese press announced that an estimated 25,000 police would be mobilized to protect the American President, but this afternoon the Foreign Office indicated that an additional 10,000 men might be transferred to the capital and Kyoto during the visit. The spokesman for the

Foreign Office heard complaints from American journalists that the tight security arrangements would prevent the President from meeting or making contact with the Japanese people. Mr Ford will be flown by helicopter to and from all airports and apart from meeting a handful of carefully screened American and Japanese journalists, he is not expected to make contact with the public. Asked whether present security arrangements would place the President under siege and make him "a virtual prisoner of Japanese Government", the Foreign Office spokesman said the Government could not afford to take risks. While the Government had no specific evidence to suggest that any person was planning an attempt on President Ford's life, the possibility could not be ruled out. The spokesman said the public would be able to get a small glimpse of President Ford, but no risks would be taken.

US Army releases report of 'dark chapter' of My Lai cover-up

From Seymour M. Hersh
Washington
More than six and a half years after the massacre of civilians at My Lai in South Vietnam, the Army has released a report on how the crime was covered up throughout the military command structure. "The release of this report concludes a dark chapter in the Army's history", Mr Howard Callaway, Secretary of the Army, told journalists after the document was distributed. "This is a story which is not a happy one." The summary was prepared by a staff headed by Lieutenant General William Peers who was appointed to investigate fully the My Lai cover-up after the first reports of the killings on March 16, 1968, were published in the United States in November, 1969. Much of the basic information had been made known previously. Lieutenant William Calley, the platoon leader who was the sole participant in the massacre convicted of any wrongdoing, was released from jail last week, clearing the way for release of the report. It tells, in sometimes searing language, a familiar story of how senior officers of the American division, including a general who was later named Superintendent of West Point, failed to face up to the unprovoked slaughter of a Vietnamese

village. Other documents in the report disclose that an Army census concluded in 1970 that 347 men, women and children had been killed by American troops at My Lai. The report shows that knowledge of the atrocity was widespread throughout the division and its headquarters. "The division command group acted to control closely all information", the report says. Asked during the news briefing whether he thought there was any inconsistency between the widespread failures at division level and the subsequent conviction of Lieutenant Calley, Mr Callaway said: "We have always leaned over backwards to protect individual rights. Our justice is one of presumption of innocence." In all but one case, court-martial charges recommended by General Peers against senior officers of the division were thrown out by subsequent military review panels. A volume of documentary exhibits used by the Peers panel in preparing its final one-volume report has also been made available. A far greater mass of material, including the verbatim evidence of more than 400 witnesses who were examined by the panel in 1969 and 1970, was withheld by the Army. Mr Callaway explained: "The harm to individuals that could result from release of these volumes clearly outweighs the interest of

public access to whatever additional information may be contained." The report which has been released specifically cited 30 officers and enlisted men by name, ranging from a major general to a specialist 5, whose actions after the massacre were found to be lacking and possibly criminal. Congressional criticism over the Army's refusal to release the Peers report, which intensified two years ago after the New Yorker magazine and The New York Times published extensive articles based on a copy of the first volume of the report and the more than 40 volumes of accompanying evidence and documents that had been made available to a reporter. On June 4, 1972, The New York Times published extensive excerpts from the first volume that noted that the senior generals of the America Division committed 43 specific acts of misconduct or omission in connection with the initial field investigations in March and April, 1968, of the incident. The first volume, which summarized the four-month inquiry by General Peers and his staff, concluded that in general efforts were made at every level of the American Division in a successful attempt to keep details of the killings from reaching higher headquarters.—New York Times News Service.

Stormy passage for S Vietnam press Bill

Saigon, Nov 14.—Angry opposition members today walked out of a parliamentary debate on reforming the press laws, and joined a protest demonstration by journalists and publishers outside. They objected chiefly to the fact that a Government-backed Bill to change the legislation controlling Saigon's newspapers still allowed confiscation of what they termed vague grounds. But the Bill—another move

to defuse the surge of opposition to President Thieu—was approved by the remaining deputies in the lower house by a vote of 76 to 49. The demonstrators unfurled banners outside the building. The reform Bill, which now goes to the Senate, would eliminate the requirement for a 20m piastre (£13,000) deposit from newspaper publishers, put the courts rather than the Government in charge of confiscations, reduce penalties for violations

of the press law, and transfer jurisdiction over such cases from military to civil courts. The laws on the press and establishment of political parties have been chief opposition targets in the legislative field. On Friday, the assembly will debate amendments on laws governing political parties after President Thieu's pledge on November 1 to amend restrictions imposed in 1972 on the parties and press.—Reuter, Agence-France Presse.

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Value Today helps you use your talents more and your cheque book less. 25p monthly

New Soviet Minister Culture med

Moscow, Nov 14.—Mr Pyotr Ilyev was today appointed Minister of Culture to succeed Mrs Ekaterina Furtseva, who died last month. Pressure was put on Mr Ilyev to accept the post as an act of détente has the cultural post a vital role in the party. In the 1950s, Mr Demichev was secretary of the Moscow committee of the Communist Party and later became manager of the Soviet Union of Ministers. He became secretary of the Moscow committee in 1960 and a year later was appointed secretary of the party's central committee.

Russian dissidents' guide to be published in West

Moscow, Nov 14.—Mr Igor Shafarevich, a Moscow University professor, today announced the forthcoming publication in the West of a collection of dissident essays on Russia's future compiled by himself and Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Nobel prize winner. Professor Shafarevich, a mathematics lecturer, told a press conference for Western journalists that the book, entitled *From Under the Boulders*, was begun three years ago and had been delayed by Mr Solzhenitsyn's expulsion from the Soviet Union in February. He said that the book, to be published in Russian in Paris later this year and subsequently in several other European languages, was a demonstration of the possibilities open to dissident cultural figures to work for changes while still living in the Soviet Union. Apart from two essays each by himself and Mr Solzhenitsyn—now living in Switzerland—

the book contains essays by Mr Vadim Borisov, an historian, Mr Vevgeny Barabanov, an art historian, Mr Mikhail Agursky, a Jewish activist, and two other writers. Professor Shafarevich, who showed a typescript copy of the book to the journalists, was accompanied at the press conference in his apartment near Moscow University by Mr Borisov and Mr Barabanov, who have both lost their jobs over dissident activities, and Mr Agursky, a cyberneticist who was dismissed after applying to emigrate to Israel. The professor, who is a candidate member of the Academy of Sciences, in describing the aims of the book, said: "Today in our country Marxism is in no condition to move anyone to anything; But Marxism's ideological monopoly, which is based on compulsion, prevents the majority of people from thinking about the root questions of life."—Reuter.

Engineer shot by Zambian guards at Kariba dam

Salisbury, Nov 14.—An engineer from Salisbury was shot and seriously wounded by Zambian border guards at Kariba yesterday when he attempted to enter Zambia illegally, the Rhodesian Government said today. A government spokesman said that Mr James Bryan Macdonnell, aged 44, was shot three times and wounded in the chest and stomach. He was taken to a Salisbury hospital where his condition was said to be satisfactory. An African who had accompanied him was not hurt but was arrested by the Zambian border guards. The two men had driven across the road on the wall of the Kariba dam and stopped at the Zambian border post there. The spokesman added Mr Macdonnell appeared to have an altercation with the border guards. All crossing points between the two countries have been closed since January last year. At that time Rhodesia closed its side of the border in retaliation for alleged Zambian support for Rhodesian African guerrillas. Rhodesia later decided to reopen the frontier but Zambia kept its side closed. Reports said that before the shooting incident, the police had

been called to a Kariba hotel after complaints from the staff that a white man was acting strangely by pouring paw-paw juice over himself. Mr Macdonnell left the hotel saying that he was "going to unwind the Zambian side with a key". Mr Macdonnell was said to have got out of the car carrying his spear gun, but when a Zambian border guard picked up his rifle Mr Macdonnell returned to his vehicle, leaving his African passenger behind. The border guard then fired.—Reuter and AP.

Russia to buy Australian beef

Canberra, Nov 14.—The Melbourne meat firm of Borthwick is expected to sign an agreement with the Soviet Government during the next three days to supply 40,000 tonnes of frozen Australian beef. Sources said in Canberra today that the contract was being negotiated with an international firm of agents working on behalf of the Soviet Government. It is understood that frozen carcasses are to be sold at about 19 cents (9p) a lb.—Reuter.

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then progressed to alternate members of the Presidium and an alternate member Politburo in 1966. He is now in the Supreme Soviet as frequently taken part negotiations with visiting dignitaries. Demichev first attracted attention in 1961 when he was in favour of removing the body from the Red Mausoleum. Removal of the body was highly significant communist Party historians assigned to Stalin a role inferior to that of the Moscow intellectual and circles today that Mr Ilyev, who has been handling cultural matters for the secretary, was chosen as Furtseva's successor and Sergei Lapsin, head of state committee for radio television.—Reuter, UPI Agence France-Presse.

Caused drowned

Nov 14.—More than 20 people are feared drowned in a launch capsized near a beach today, reports said today. Some 300 passengers swam ashore. The launch included 50 women and children.—Reuter.

Bandit reports seeing captive nurses

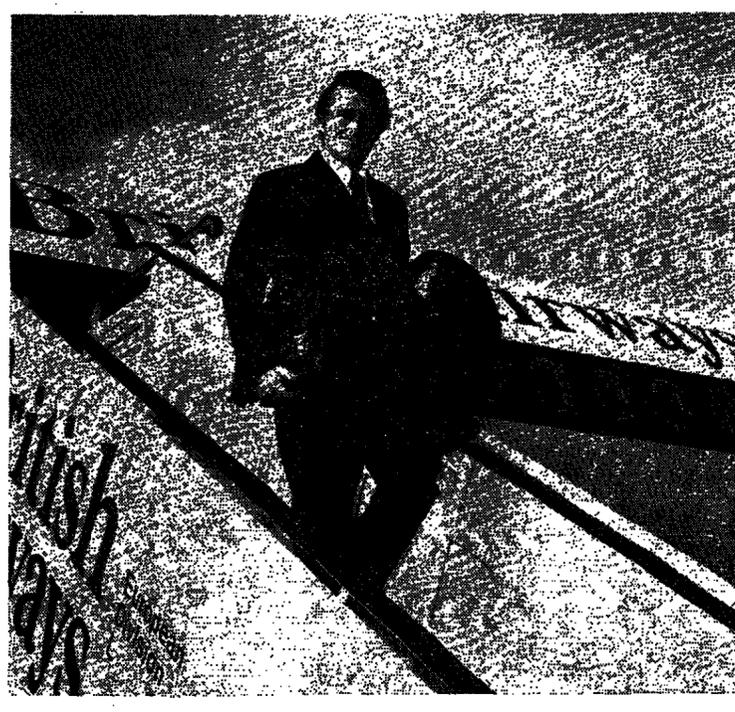
London, Nov 14.—A bandit who surrendered has told the police he saw two kidnapped nurses at an outlaw hide-out in south India, a provincial police said today. They had been there in chains, he said. The police chief, Mr R. K. Chatterjee, said the bandit saw Miss Minka, a nurse from New Zealand, and Miss Margaret Morgan, of

Britain, last month in the Budo mountain range in Narathiwat province, some 960 miles south of here. "He told us that the two women were chained only when they first moved to the bandit camp", the colonel said. "The chains were taken off later." "What we are doing now is keeping contacts with Narathiwat police in an attempt to get them back." Miss Handekamp and Miss

Morgan, who worked for the Overseas Missionary Fellowship, were kidnapped at gunpoint in Pattani, a centre for Muslim separatism and bandit activities, last April. After the kidnapping the Fellowship's director in Pattani received a ransom note from the Pattani Liberation Front demanding 10m baht (about £200,000) and a halt to Israel aggression against the Palestinians and Arabs.—Reuter.

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OVERSEAS

Mr Whitlam accused of planning to sacrifice his Treasurer

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, Nov 14. There were angry scenes in the House of Representatives in Canberra today when an Opposition move to debate a motion of no confidence in Mr Frank Crean, the Federal Treasurer, was defeated by 61 votes to 56.

Mr Snedden, the leader of the Opposition, said that Mr Whitlam, the Prime Minister, had failed to stand by Mr Crean, a loyal colleague. Both sides interjected angrily as Mr Snedden went on: "There has been an attempted assassination. There is blood from the stab wounds in the back of the Treasurer on the floor."



Lady Carolyn Townshend, photographed in the New York State Supreme Court building.

Lady Carolyn's suit said to be near settlement

New York, Nov 14.—The suit brought against Lady Carolyn Townshend by her husband, Mr Edgar Bronfman, for annulment of their marriage, because allegedly it was not consummated, was today reported to be near settlement. Minutes before the trial was to resume in the New York State Supreme Court, Mr John Guzzetta, Mr Bronfman's lawyer, had a conference with Mr Justice Jacob Grumet.

Dispute over pig starts Papua tribal war

Port Moresby, Nov 14.—An argument about who owns a pig flared into a full-scale tribal war in the Papua-New Guinea highlands today with heavily armed riot police helpless to stop the spears and arrows of 1,200 primitive tribesmen.

37 sentenced to death by firing squad in Manila

Manila, Nov 14.—A military court today sentenced 37 people, including seven soldiers, to death by firing squad for the burning of two northern Philippine villages four years ago.

Priest arrested in Korea

Seoul, Nov 14.—An American Roman Catholic clergyman and three Koreans were detained by the police today during a brief protest march by about 30 relatives of dissidents imprisoned this year under a presidential emergency decree.

Jong Pil, the Prime Minister, warned foreign churchmen against criticizing the Korean Government and inciting street demonstrations. He was released after seven hours.

Law Report November 14 1974

Damages reduced for passenger without seat belt

Drage v Smith and Another. Before Judge William Stubb, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the High Court. A passenger injured in a car accident had her damages reduced by 15 per cent because she was not wearing a seat belt. Judge Stubb, after reviewing the evidence, decided that in not wearing a seat belt she was guilty of contributory negligence.

not end there because Mr Smith by his defence alleged that the injuries which Mrs Drage sustained were caused or contributed to by her failure to make any proper use of the safety belt which was undoubtedly fixed in the car. So once again the issue fell to be decided whether non-use of a safety belt constituted contributory negligence on the part of the injured person so as to reduce that person's entitlement to damages.

was inevitably subject to some risk of injury. But it is the nature or degree of that risk which had led to divergence of judicial opinion as to the proper answer to (2), namely, ought the plaintiff to have been expected to take the test applied by Lord Justice Denning in Jones v Liverpool Quinlan (1952) 1 QB 608. Mr Drage could only be guilty of contributory negligence if he ought reasonably to have foreseen that non-use of a seat belt by a prudent person, might be hurt; and in her recklessness she had and in her recklessness she had taken account of the possibility of others being careless.

VAT payable on cheque trading charge

Davies v Customs and Excise Commissioners. Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Mals and Mr Justice Croom-Johnson. [Judgment delivered November 13] The value of the supply of goods or services for the purposes of assessing the value added tax payable on goods sold for 9p, 10 per cent of 9p, the tax-free price. He charged the same price to Plaintiff customers, but in their case he charged 9p in cash. Therefore he argued that when he sold the handkerchiefs to the Plaintiff, VAT should not be assessed on the notional figure of 9p, but on the 8p received. He argued that his real customer was the shopper who came to him, because no matter what became of that person, Plaintiff would be obliged to pay him. If he paid the tax on 9p, he was paying tax on Plaintiff's commission without being reimbursed by Plaintiff.

establish precisely or by calculation the goods in question, the Divisional Court (the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice Mals and Mr Justice Croom-Johnson) decided. Notice No 745, issued by the commissioners in pursuance of section 11(3) of the Value Added Tax Act, 1973, provides that "the claimant must establish what goods are held in stock at midnight on March 31, 1973, and are eligible for rebate". The court stated that although the tribunal said that they were satisfied that the claimant had established the existence of goods of substantial value, they were not satisfied to average stocks over several years, they lacked the material to allow the claimant's appeal. The tribunal's decision would be reversed.

Unfair dismissals

Millington v T. H. Goodwin & Sons Ltd. Before an industrial tribunal. The appellant had been awarded redundancy payment of £195 and compensation of one week's wages against his former employer, T. H. Goodwin & Sons Ltd, who had dismissed him after a Ministry of Agriculture inspector had served a notice on the employer of piggyback for which he was responsible. The employer had complained that the appellant was unco-operative and unwilling to take orders.

Charterparties and injunctions

Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd v Teitland Shipping A/S. The Court of Appeal held that there is no ground in principle for distinguishing between a time charter which provides for intermittent voyages and an ordinary time charter which provides for exclusive use of the ship by the charterer during the period of the charter. Their Lordships allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, the Associated Cement Manufacturers Ltd, against the decision of Mr Justice Donaldson on November 7, dismissing an order for an injunction granted by Mr Justice Ackner on November 7 restraining the defendant, Teitland Shipping A/S of Bergen, Norway, from using its motor vessel Oakwood in any way inconsistent with the charter party made between Associated Cement Manufacturers Ltd and the defendant on March 14, 1973. The discharge had been suspended pending the appeal. On an undertaking given by Associated Cement whereby the charter could be kept in being, the injunction was granted. Mr Justice Ackner was continued until the trial of further order.

said that the Oakwood was in the Thames awaiting the decision of the court. Since *Empress Club Ltd v Teitland Shipping A/S* (1971) 1 QB 488 it had been commonplace to grant an injunction against a shipowner restraining a vessel being used otherwise than in accordance with the terms of a charterparty. That was applied in time charters. His Lordship saw no reason why such an injunction should not be granted in other cases, including an intermittent charter, where an act was about to be done in violation of the charter. Where a party was acting in a manner entirely inconsistent with the contract, the court could interfere by way of injunction. The appeal should be allowed.

Science report

Dutch elm disease: Toxin isolated

Tennison's immemorial elms are fast disappearing from the English countryside as a result of Dutch elm disease, which has destroyed more than three million trees, mainly in the South and Midlands, in five years. It was soon apparent that the epidemic was not caused by the endemic form of the fungus, the disease fungus (*Ceratocystis ulmi*), a relic from a previous epidemic in the 1930s. The fungus, which spread more easily than the native non-aggressive strain which for a long time had been in some sort of balance with its elm host, producing only occasional local pockets of the disease which often did not kill the trees.

Iran Air's 'Silk Route' advertisement featuring a map and images of the aircraft and passengers. Text includes: 'Iran Air's 'Silk Route'', 'Fastest to China and on to Japan. As the 'Homa' flies', 'From November 19 Iran Air brings you the magic of the Far East.', 'Iran Air', 'The Great Wall of China', 'The charm of Japan'.

Iran Air advertisement text: 'From November 19 Iran Air brings you the magic of the Far East. An Iran Air super-fast Boeing leaves Heathrow for Tehran every Saturday and Tuesday to connect with our non-stop flight to China and on to Japan. The original 'Silk Route' was the ancient trade route to the Orient - now fly to Eastern horizons with the 'Homa'. The 'Homa', mythical bird-planes of Persia, can be found on the tail-fin of the whole Iran Air Boeing fleet, servicing 25 important destinations and a flourishing domestic network. For further details contact your travel agent or Iran Air, 135 New Bond Street, London W.1. Reservations 01-409 0974.'

Science report Dutch elm disease: Toxin isolated

Forestry Service, writing in a recent issue of *Nature*. The report states that he has isolated a product of *Ceratocystis ulmi* which may well be the cause of many of the characteristic symptoms. This substance, he terms "cerato-ulin" and it can be isolated from cultures of the fungus as a compact crystal, probably containing both protein and carbohydrate components. When the cerato-ulin was injected into healthy elm seedlings of a variety susceptible to the disease, the symptoms soon appeared. Nineteen hours after injection the leaves started to wilt and in three days had started to die. The characteristic brown streaks on the water-conducting vessels in the stem appeared within five days.

The production of cerato-ulin seems to be very closely linked with the virulence of the fungus. None of the other species in the genus *Ceratocystis* produces the toxin, and within the species *C. ulmi* differences in the amount of toxin produced. Dr Takai found that of the four British strains tested, two of which were classified independently as highly pathogenic, produced cerato-ulin freely; whereas the

ART EXHIBITIONS

- ALLEN DAVID Designer of London's glass sculpture on view at his studio, 10 Westbourne Terrace, W.2.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FINE SPOONING AND CUTTING 29th October to 30th November
ACKERMANN'S 3 Old Bond Street, London W.1.
BEDFORD HOUSE GALLERY 100-101 Strand, London W.C.2.
BELGRAVE GALLERY LTD. 100-101 Strand, London W.C.2.
CHRISTIE'S CONTEMPORARY 15 Abchurch Lane, London E.C.4.
COLNAGE'S 14 Old Bond Street, London W.1.
COURTAULD INSTITUTE GALLERY 15, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London W.C.2.
FINE ARTS SOCIETY 100-101 Strand, London W.C.2.
GALLERY EDWARD HARVEY 100-101 Strand, London W.C.2.
GERALD M. NORMAN GALL 8 Duke Street, London E.C.2.
HARTNOLL & EYRE 19 & 20C Pall Mall, London W.1.
LEGER GALLERIES 100-101 Strand, London W.C.2.
MAYOR GALLERY 14 South Molton Street, London W.1.
MOORLAND GALLERY 23 Colindale Avenue, London N.4.
M. NEWMAN LTD. 45a Duke Street, London E.C.2.
100 YEARS OF ART Monday to Friday 10.30-5.30.
NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB 100-101 Strand, London W.C.2.
O'HANA GALLERY 15 Canon Street, London W.1.
OPELL GALLERIES 30 St. Martin's Lane, London W.C.2.
PATRICK SAGE GALLERY 100-101 Strand, London W.C.2.
RICHARD GREEN GALL 100-101 Strand, London W.C.2.
RUFLAND GALLERY 25 Brunel Street, London W.1.
SERPENTINE GALLERY 100-101 Strand, London W.C.2.
SLADMORE GALLERY 100-101 Strand, London W.C.2.
SPINK 100-101 Strand, London W.C.2.
TEMPLE GALLERY 100-101 Strand, London W.C.2.
THE ALPINE SOCIETY GALLERY 100-101 Strand, London W.C.2.
THE FINE ART SOCIETY 100-101 Strand, London W.C.2.
THE WASHINGTON GALLERY 100-101 Strand, London W.C.2.
HEAL'S GALLERY 100-101 Strand, London W.C.2.

Iran Air logo and contact information: 'London - Paris - Frankfurt - Vienna - Geneva - Zurich - Rome - Moscow - Athens - Istanbul - Tehran - Abadan - Baghdad - Kuwait - Bahrain - Abu Dhabi - Dhahran - Doha - Muscat - Kabul - Karachi - Bombay - Peking - Tokyo - Also sales offices in Milan, Hamburg, New York and Los Angeles.'

Arabic text: 'مكتبة من الأصل' (Library from the original).

ENTERTAINMENTS

Also on page 14 When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 7.00-9.00... THE ROYAL BALLET... ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA... LONDON CONTEMPORARY DANCE THEATRE

THEATRES

HERMAID 248 7656... THE NATIONAL THEATRE... EQUUS... JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR... LARRY GRAYSON... TOMMY STEELE... HANS ANDERSEN

CONCERTS

CELL ROOM... EPHRAIM FRUSLIN PIANO... ANA RISO... PHOENIX... THE MARQUIS OF KEITH... THE MUSICAL GAVE ME GREAT PLEASURE... THE MOUNTAIN... KATY MANNING... BRIAN RIX... THE NEW COMEDY... MICHAEL CRAWFORD

TREASURES

THE NATIONAL THEATRE... EQUUS... JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR... LARRY GRAYSON... TOMMY STEELE... HANS ANDERSEN

THE ARTS

Werner Herzog's epic film on old Peru

Aguirre, Wrath of God (a) Paris-Pullman... The Mutation (x) Studio One... And Now the Screaming Starts (x) Doctor Death, Seeker of Souls (x) Riato... There are few good historical films and even fewer intelligent epics, so for this reason Werner Herzog's Aguirre, Wrath of God is doubly welcome. This West German film is based on a little-known event during the Spanish conquest of Peru...



Klaus Kinski in Aguirre, Wrath of God

German film is based on a little-known event during the Spanish conquest of Peru, an incident so relatively minor that John Hermon records it in a brief footnote at all. In late 1560 Gonzalo Pizarro (Francisco's brother) led a 1,000-strong expedition across the Andes in search of the golden city of El Dorado. Battered down in the swamps of the upper Amazon, he sent a small advance party down the river under Don Pedro de Ursua, with the ambitious Don Lope de Aguirre as second in command. Rather than turn back and give up all that wealth and glory, the souls beckoning from the illusory city of gold, Aguirre with clerical support led a successful revolt and pressed on with Ursua and his beautiful wife as prisoners. Fever, hunger, exposure, execution and the poisoned arrows of an unseen enemy did for the party one by one, and only the diary of the monk, Brother de Carraval, was left to record what had happened. From this story Herzog has forged a film of great beauty and considerable power that has all the ingredients of a colourful movie epic together with the attributes of an austere Brechtian epic. Aguirre is played with great presence by Klaus Kinski (an actor known to me hitherto only for his heavies in German gangster pictures and spaghetti Westerns) but Herzog is interested neither in his protagonist's individual psychology nor in Aguirre's relationship with the 15-year-old daughter who accompanies the expedition. He intends us to be engaged by Ursua and his comrades as they are by the society of their rapacious society. Unlike The Royal Hunt of the Sun, which in several obvious ways resembles Herzog's picture is not concerned with the clash of cultures, though we do see the horrible treatment of the manacled prisoners. Rather, it is about the self-destructive character of a society as it faces a wilderness, tearing itself apart with its lust for wealth, power, glory and possessions—whether it be the acquisitive drive of souls or of the picture concludes with a devastating metaphor for a civilization gone mad or for a colonial impulse gone lunatic; the demented Aguirre roams over his drifting, waterlogged raft, his limbs slumped around a decaying sedan chair and a useless cannon, and he rants away about his grandiose plans to possess the world, with no one to listen but the hundreds of little monkeys that swarm about him. This is the key image, but it is only the finest of many for which the credit must go to the director of photography, Thomas Mauch, whose task the film's obscurely ugly co-owner of a travelling freak show. He is played in lavish make-up by Tom Baker, but otherwise the

breath-taking: we see the vast expedition in the far distance winding down an almost vertical mountainside like a knotted ribbon in the mist; then suddenly the camera draws back to reveal that the head of the column is climbing out of a precipitous valley to pass immediately across the foreground in close-up. The rest of the week's offerings are three horror movies, each doomed from the start by a cursory glance at them should have warned the makers that in the hands of anyone but a cinematic genius they'd be recipes for calamity. The most substantial is Jack Cardiff's The Mutation, as well it might be considering that this SF shocker seems to have borrowed its story from last year's Snake, its best sequences from Tod Browning's Freaks (1932) and a few bright notions from Nekele's Quatermass Experiment. Donald Pleasence plays the mad bio-chemist Dr. Nokter, who divides his time between lecturing to a peculiarly tight class of undergraduates at London University and trying to turn people into plants and animals for the benefit of his credit must go to the director of photography, Thomas Mauch, whose task the film's obscurely ugly co-owner of a travelling freak show. He is played in lavish make-up by Tom Baker, but otherwise the

picture features genuine dwarfs and freaks as Browning's did. However, you'd need more taste and tact than the makers of Doctor Death in which a grief-stricken Los Angeles widower seeks the help of a local specialist in "selective reincarnation" to be reunited with his late wife. After numerous attempts to get captive souls to enter her body (a series of murders provide the spiritual wherewithal) Dr. Death eventually expires and possesses her corpse himself. The makers of Doctor Death had the wit to see that their material was ludicrous; unfortunately they lacked the talent to exploit this knowledge. The result is therefore not only inept, silly and nasty, but also rather camp. The other British horror picture, And Now the Screaming Starts, has a little more style, thanks mostly to Denys Coop's elegant, if rather restless, camerawork. This one has all the ingredients of pop gothic—howling winds around an old manor house, candles that blow themselves out, self-opening doors, creaking stairs, oil paintings that come to life and drip blood, a severed hand that crawls and strangles, mysterious faces at the window—all to help fulfil a curse upon an eighteenth-century family. Like beautiful girls from the Bronx, some good actors (Peter Cushing, Patrick Magee, and Herbert Lom) are splendid until they have to open their mouths. As down-market horror movies are now the principal staple of the British cinema, one wishes that they could be taken out of the hands of dull uninspired journeymen directors and given to young film-makers as an opportunity to learn their trade through the imaginative manipulation of conventional material. Accompanying And Now the Screaming Starts is an atrocious Hollywood horror flick called Doctor Death in which a grief-stricken Los Angeles widower seeks the help of a local specialist in "selective reincarnation" to be reunited with his late wife. After numerous attempts to get captive souls to enter her body (a series of murders provide the spiritual wherewithal) Dr. Death eventually expires and possesses her corpse himself. The makers of Doctor Death had the wit to see that their material was ludicrous; unfortunately they lacked the talent to exploit this knowledge. The result is therefore not only inept, silly and nasty, but also rather camp. Tony Harrison's version of Moliere's The Misanthrope returns to the Old Vic in July after visiting America. In the late summer comes Plunder, a Ben Travers farce set in London since 1928. This will be directed by Michael Blakemore. Next is Phaedra Britannica, a radically new version of Racine's Phaedra, which seeks to restore the play in British terms. It is to be open in the autumn, directed by John Dexter, with Diana Rigg in the leading role. Also in the autumn the NT will present Marlowe's Tamburlaine, with Albert Finney in the name part. A new play by John Osborne, Watch It Come Down, is to be given before the end of the year.

Philip French

EXHIBITIONS

HIGHLAND HOME INDUSTRIES... IRVING WARDLE... AGNEW GALLERY... THE LORD'S LIEUTENANT... EQUUS... The National Theatre at the Old Vic... EQUUS is a sensational good... The National Theatre at the Old Vic... 01-928 7616

THE LORD'S LIEUTENANT

Redgrave, Farnham... Irving Wardle... Alan Coren... William Mann... The Lord's Lieutenant Redgrave, Farnham... On discovering the parish of Mimms, where a cosy vicarage nestles in a corner of the vast iron-estate of the Lord Lieutenant of Hertfordshire, I thought of William Douglas Home. Here was a bit of feudal England after his own heart. Too true, for such is the setting of his new play. In two acts, set in a "village church", Mr. Home stages another of his gallant rearguard actions in defence of landed property and the established church. To begin with, there is not a cloud in the sky as villagers, all knowing their place, shuffle in respectfully admiring Lady Rosemary's flower arrangements and passing a friendly word with James Cossin's blandly benevolent vicar. He, however, chooses to invite a pop star down for a "dialogue" in aid of the church roof fund; and with a scream of brakes, a Rolls is at the door and the alien is in their midst, proclaiming his atheism from the pulpit and defying the protests of the vicar, who is considerably

ONE PAIR OF EYES

BBC 2... Alan Coren... William Mann... One Pair of Eyes... "I knew the answer to the riddle of the infinite. All this vast majesty of creation—it had to mean something. I meant something, too. To God, there is no zero. I still exist. Rhetoric to prick the eyelids and stir the soul, that. It did not, however, issue from the lips of Sir Bernard Lovell, whose One Pair of Eyes promised to examine that very theme; but by one of those coincidences which transcend the both science and theology words were the valedictory lines of the film immediately preceding Sir Bernard's programme: The Incredible Shrinking Man. Given that they were uttered by a citizen who had been reduced to an anthropoid germ while God and science looked impatiently on, they were a remarkable testament of faith. Tough stuff for Sir Bernard to follow. Confusions, however, were more satisfying than honesty expressed confusion which was the point at which Sir Bernard left us, having taken us down the barren path his life has followed between knowledge and belief. He died while an electronic tape passed through his fingers bearing information from a quasar that existed 8,000 million years ago and whose bleeps have just reached Jodrell Bank, as he remarked that theology and philosophy were as important as science in the search for truth. The same bands played a church organ and planned trees, to demonstrate that the search for truth is not to be confused with the development of technology. He traced the ancient conflict between faith and empiricism, but the tracing ran over familiar patterns: in 1974, the decision still has to be made whether Galileo is to be excommunicated or not. One Pair of Eyes, of course, is a personal programme, and self-indulgence is part of the package. However, a director as adroit as Jonathan Stedall should have performed more judicious surgery. Synopses as we must see Sir Bernard's spiritual uncertainty and Manichean gloom at "the unresolved conflict between good and evil", the sentiments are nevertheless cliché; high-hearted scientists have been around for a long time. I found him far more interesting on the question of science's increasing subservience to politics and on the consequent emergence of a breed of scientists concerned more with technology than with knowledge. Expatiation along those lines would have been immeasurably more valuable than the other waffle. Anyway, The Incredible Shrinking Man had already said all there was to say about that.

EDUARD MELKUS

Ensemble Queen Elizabeth Hall Stanley Sadie... Eduard Melkus, the present master of Baroque violin playing, is no pedant. He uses such mod cons as a chin rest and aluminium strings, which cannot but affect the sound he makes and the way he phrases; he uses a fairly consistent vibrato which is certainly normal practice until at least the eighteenth century. More important, he plays the music naturally and fluently. Clearly he is speaking a language that means much to him and in which he can express himself freely. He also plays very bravely. The most impressive of his three solos was a C minor sonata by Heinrich Ribet, which boasts a fine broadly constructed Passacaglia. More important, he plays the music naturally and fluently. Clearly he is speaking a language that means much to him and in which he can express himself freely. He also plays very bravely. The most impressive of his three solos was a C minor sonata by Heinrich Ribet, which boasts a fine broadly constructed Passacaglia. More important, he plays the music naturally and fluently. Clearly he is speaking a language that means much to him and in which he can express himself freely. He also plays very bravely. The most impressive of his three solos was a C minor sonata by Heinrich Ribet, which boasts a fine broadly constructed Passacaglia.

THE COCK-ARTIST

Almost Free Charles Lewsen... The "cock-artist" of Rainer Werner Fassbinder's title is a Greek immigrant labourer whose presence in a small Bavarian town excites curiosity and desire in the girls and jealousy in the men. The point is not that Jorgos is physically well endowed that claim, airily made by the roommate who says he has seen Jorgos naked, is probably as true as the suggestion that Jorgos does not wash and that his fellow countrymen are Communists. However, in a broad community, where watching trains arrive at the railway station takes the place of cinema-going, the myth of the intruder's virility makes a welcome focus for everyone's frustration. For three-quarters of the way Fassbinder builds his portrait of aggression in a series of brief, predictable episodes. However, the piece is redeemed by anticlimax; the expected castration gives way to a nasty spot of anal beaming up, and the community learns to live with Jorgos when news gets about his employer, who is also his landlady, is raving him "for the sake of Germany". Moreover, Jorgos (who has learnt enough German to tell girl her eyes are like stars, but not enough to understand when she enquires about his wife and two children in Greece) is shown to be as chauvinistic as the rest when he learns that a Turk is being hired to work with him. Roland Rees's production does not project quite the banal boredom of Fassbinder's community; and in scenes of extreme brevity (some only a few seconds in length) the actors have not strongly defined their characters. The impressionist style might work better in film, where Fassbinder has covered similar ground. At any rate, in a world as little grace to the victim as to the aggressors, Fassbinder at least plays fair; cynically fair.

ENTERTAINMENTS... OPERA AND BALLET... THEATRES... CONCERTS... TREASURES... EXHIBITIONS... EQUUS... THE NATIONAL THEATRE AT THE OLD VIC... EQUUS... THE LORD'S LIEUTENANT... IRVING WARDLE... AGNEW GALLERY... ONE PAIR OF EYES... BBC 2... ALAN COREN... WILLIAM MANN... EDUARD MELKUS... ENSEMBLE... THE COCK-ARTIST... CHARLES LEWSEN... PHANTOM INDIA... 'PHANTOM INDIA IS WORTH MAKING A GREAT EFFORT TO SEE'

GATE CINEMA-NOTTING HILL... LOUIS MALLE'S PHANTOM INDIA... 'PHANTOM INDIA IS WORTH MAKING A GREAT EFFORT TO SEE' NIGEL ANDREWS, FINANCIAL TIMES

Scotland's hopes of riches sinking under a barrage of union disputes

Only a few months ago Scotland was basking in the comfortable conviction that it was about to become one of the richest small nations in Europe. Now six weeks, the dream has been rather rudely shattered, at least for the immediate future.

An unprecedented wave of strikes has swept over a wide range of industries and public services, involving at its height nearly 30,000 workers in at least 25 separate disputes. Many are still in progress, and the Confederation of British Industry has been moved to produce its gloomiest economic forecast for the region for 16 years, prophesying industrial stagnation and labour-shedding on an even greater scale than elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

The CBI makes it quite plain that the heavy weather ahead for Scotland is in no small measure due to the strike wave and subsequent substantial pay rises, which in the case of the lorrydrivers will increase transport costs by a quarter.

Many different factors were at work to light a powder keg of shop-floor militancy which began on Clydeside and spread to much of the rest of the

country. Principally the causes were spiralling inflation coupled with the end of statutory pay control; but there were other, particularly Scottish, reasons which ensured that the storm of protest erupted north of the border rather than on Merseyside or the Midlands.

The fuse was lit by lorrydrivers at the Greenock container base, who had heard tell of a £40 for 40 hours agreement won for drivers in Birmingham by Mr Alan Law, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the scourge of the Midlands road hauliers. They decided to claim the same.

As long ago as last August the Scottish drivers' shop stewards approached the local TGWU leaders with the claim, but received little support and even less action; the TGWU's general secretary, Jack Jones, is after all one of the greatest champions of the social contract. As no support was forthcoming the stewards took matters into their own hands and staged a strike which was remarkable for its high level of organization, for the efficiency of its picketing, and for the rich

vein of discontent which it tapped.

Once the ball was rolling, there was no stopping it. Glasgow dustcart drivers struck for parity with the road haulage men; Glasgow busmen struck on hearing of generous settlements for their colleagues in London and South Yorkshire; dustmen and sewage workers struck just as national negotiations for local authority workers were getting under way; 10,000 engineers at Rolls-Royce and Hoover struck for increases of up to £10 a week; the list grew.

In almost every case the stoppages were unofficial; and the official union leadership of the TGWU and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers were left powerless to do anything. The occasion was seized upon by the Communist Party, which enjoys some of its greatest strength in Scotland; Mr Jack Ashton, the party's Scottish industrial organizer, was moved to the stewards' table, with obvious delight: "Trade union leaders are elected to lead the fight for higher wages and better conditions, and not to act as umpires in the class struggle." Left wingers are particularly

satisfied at the situation in the engineering industry. Mr John Boyd, Scottish member of the AUEW executive, has had appeals for a return to work totally ignored, mass meetings even refusing to have his messages read out. The left is anxious that Mr Boyd, a moderate, should not be the winning candidate in the current election for a new AUEW general secretary.

Union leaders are now licking their wounds after failing to control the situation, but in the TGWU at least, they have the consolation of a substantial new pay deal for the lorrydrivers. Mr Alex Kitson, former Scottish TGWU leader and one of the union's most senior officers in London, had to be recalled to his native heath to take charge of the situation. But it took Mr Kitson, one of the TGWU's most able negotiators, the best part of a month to extract the magic £40 for 40 hours from the road hauliers.

Most observers would agree that, on Clydeside at least, the social contract has taken on the appearance of a sieve. But Mr Kitson continued to defend it; he points out that most of

the Scottish workers who have recently won major settlements have been firmly in the category of the lower paid, and that in the case of the lorry drivers at least, some of their increase was consolidation of existing bonuses.

Such arguments carry little weight with employers, and apparently not much more with the rank and file trade unionists in Scotland, who now clearly treat the social contract with some cynicism.

But the question still remains, why Scotland?

There has been a reawakening among Scottish workers of how badly off they are compared with their workmates south of the border, coupled with a realization that Scotland is no longer a cheap place in which to live. Prices in Scotland are now reckoned to be about 5 per cent above the national average, while at the same time the traditionally lower wage levels remain.

The last New Earnings Survey published by the Department of Employment showed that, when gross weekly earnings of manual workers were on average £38.4 in London and £39.2 in the West Midlands,

they were only £35.7 in Scotland. The next survey, to be published later this month, is expected to show little change in relative positions.

An even greater gap is revealed in the most recent DE family expenditure survey; gross family incomes are nearly a week less in Scotland than they are in the South-East.

The kind of nationalism currently evident in Scotland also has its part to play; Mr William Wolfe, chairman of the Scottish National Party, speaks frequently of "a revolution of rising expectations". There is no doubt that the massive welter of publicity for North Sea oil and the benefits it will supposedly bring have led to a great desire to have the alleged benefits in the pay very obvious. There are, however, previously occupied in flushing out "Reds under the bed", who now look for "Nats under the mat" as a source of discontent.

Following this week's CBI survey, it is clear that the benefits are somewhat more elusive than was first thought.

Alan Hamilton

Need for a farming policy not a political football

In *The Times* of October 1, I expressed anxiety about the "growing political hostility between and among our people". Since then I have been told on several occasions how naive it was to expect opposing political parties not to oppose each other. "The duty of an opposition is to oppose," as Lord Randolph Churchill said, as if we did not all know by now. That is not at all what I was referring to. In the article I give one example of what was on my mind—British agriculture, which should be extraordinary, but is not.

Anyone deeply involved during the winter of 1973-4 in the oil crisis will not wish to go through that ordeal again. Memories are conveniently short; so it is worth mentioning that not only were our oil supplies reduced, but also that it was a constant fear of threat, it does not matter which, that oil might actually be cut off.

After energy, or before it for that matter, what is the greatest threat to this country? How can we most easily and quickly be paralysed? The answer is very obvious: food, or to be precise, lack of it. We have to eat to live and work. Without food it does not matter whether oil is cut off or not and the same applies, albeit to a lesser extent, if we have to pay black prices for our imported food, which in 1973 cost no less than £2,534m (excluding drink), 47 per cent of what we needed and 17 per cent of our total import bill.

As everyone knows, the policy of importing so much food was to a considerable extent predicated on the availability of cheaper food elsewhere than at home. That is no longer true and never will be again, first because there are no countries left whose food production can be exploited by the oil producing countries (were) secondly, because world living standards, including food consumption, are increasing in spite of horror regions such as Bengal, Bangladesh and parts of Central Africa such as Chad; and thirdly, because food consumption—and therefore food prices—will increase inexorably with world population. Because of these factors, there will not, in future, be any major food surpluses.

Given these facts and inferences from them and I do not believe any logical person without an axe to grind could dispute them, it is depressing to read a paper, published in April, 1974, by the Trade Union Research Unit at Ruskin College, Oxford. It was called *Farm Incomes: the Separation of Reality from Illusion*. It is hard to believe that so prestigious an organization could have agreed inadvertently to the publication of biased data. What then was the axe to be ground (or wielded) which triumphed over logic? I believe there were two: first, a counterblast to the warnings about the state of British agriculture uttered by the National Farmers' Union (NFI), which are now being fully justified by the unparalleled slaughtering by British farmers of pigs, cows, calves and poultry. But why is a counterblast needed? Surely the Trade Union Unit cannot object to the NFI lobbying on behalf of British farmers. After all, what is the union leaders do all the time on behalf of their members and, from time to time, for other causes; and very successful they are at it, too.

The second reason for the Trade Union Unit's distortion of the facts is, I believe, dislike of the farming community, something that is shared by many urban dwellers to a greater or lesser extent. What is the cause of this emotion? The answer can only be the sixth deadly sin. In recent years agriculture has been one of the most efficient British industries in spite of a constantly falling labour force and a major reduction in land available for agriculture, 60,000 acres per year. Even with these difficulties, output per head from 1964-73 grew more in agriculture (69 per cent) than in manufacturing in-

Why the Indian Ocean controversy will not just fade away

The ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians, Chinese, Arabs, Portuguese, Dutch, British and French have each in their time, prized and probed the 26,000,000 square miles which comprise the Indian Ocean, and the countries along its shores. Now there are the Russians, moving into the vacuum left by the gradual diminution of the British presence East of Suez.

Nobody could pretend that they have yet filled that vacuum. But long-standing concern among Western navies has recently deepened for a number of reasons. One is the relatively imminent opening of the Suez Canal which will increase the Soviet naval force there. (The Gulf of Aden is only 2,000 miles from the Black Sea via Suez, compared with 11,000 miles round the Cape and 7,000 miles from Vladivostok.) Another is our sudden awareness of our reliance upon oil and the latent threat to its delivery. A third, more controversial reason, is the fear that the British Government by loosening Britain's defence ties with South Africa might lose a base which would be valuable for the West in countering that Russian presence. A fourth is the prospect of a Frelimo government in Mozambique.

The Soviet navy began establishing a permanent presence in the Indian Ocean soon after the Six Days War and the number of ships has gradually risen until today there are 30, including 12 submarines and the others are supply vessels. The Leninograd, one of two helicopter carriers in the Soviet navy, has been there for the first time this year and a number of Western analysts assume that the first Russian aircraft carrier, the Kiev, will arrive there in due course.

Western navies are not exactly unrepresented. At the moment, Britain has a task force of 11 ships, including two warships, traversing the ocean on its way to the Far East. The United States has a command vessel at Bahrain in the Persian Gulf, plus a couple of destroyers, permanently stationed in the area. A carrier, the Constellation, three destroyers and a supply vessel are entering the Indian Ocean from the Pacific—despite the disapproval of the Indian Government which, like a number of other "local" governments, is opposed to the prospect of naval confrontation in the region. And now the French have added a five-ship group, including the aircraft carrier, Clemenceau. Between them the three Western powers

will have about 23 vessels in the Indian Ocean, against the Russian 30. But the ratio of warships to supply ships is higher and, with two carriers among them, the Western navies should show substantially more and sharper "teeth."

This is the sort of arithmetic which might make admirals sleep more easily in their beds. And in terms of maritime strategy there are obvious advantages in "showing the flag" to counter Russian influence in what is by any standards, an important part of the world. Whatever their long-term or Russians are evidently intent. Their navy's principal ports of call include Berbera in Somalia—where they have 2,500 advisers and technicians and where they have built a long-range radio station to control ship movements from the shore; Aden where they run the harbour—and Socatra Island in the Gulf of Aden where they are said to be planning a base; Unm Al-Qaar, the Iraqi naval base at the end of the Persian Gulf; and Port Louis in Mauritius, which has seen a number of Russian warships in the past few months.

Soviet interest in the Indian Ocean following the development of a large modern Russian fleet is hardly surprising. Indeed it could be argued that it is primarily defensive. The Indian Ocean offers manifestly good areas for American missile submarines—and the American naval communications station on Diego Garcia which, given Congressional approval for the £13m necessary, is to be expanded, is probably relevant to American strategic deterrence. But Russian ships keep mainly to the seas surrounding the Horn of Africa and these are uncomfortably close to the Persian Gulf.

It is hardly conceivable that the Soviet Union would want to risk any sort of military confrontation in the Indian Ocean by impeding the oil tankers plying between the Gulf and Western Europe or by any other action. But the fear exists that given a certain set of circumstances one day they might want to do just that. Some chiefs argue that for the West to leave the way clear for them to do so would be ingenuously folly. So some sort of presence in the Indian Ocean is desirable, if only to meet that contingency.

The importance of Simonstown in this argument is ever the subject of debate. Since the closure of the Suez Canal in 1967 more than two thirds of the oil produced by the Gulf states has travelled round the

Cape of Good Hope. The traffic has now mounted to 20 ships a day and includes about 200 supertankers which would always be too big for the Suez Canal. The importance of the Cape route is unquestionable. On the other hand it is unlikely that the Soviet navy would choose to intercept these or any other freighters which were rounding the Cape in waters which would hardly be friendly to Russians. If the West is so concerned about its oil or general cargo, then should it not protect it nearer to its source—around the Persian Gulf for instance? And would not diplomacy be a more necessary weapon than a missile armed destroyer? Preferably there should be both. But the diplomacy should be concentrated upon the Arab states and upon the governments of emergent black Africa, not on Mr Vostok's West-orientated, politically isolated regime.

The facilities afforded the Royal Navy at Simonstown—and presumably at other South African bases in time of war—are not without their value. About 50 ships a year currently visit the Simonstown base, many of them supply vessels which supply among other ships, the supertankers which would always be too big for the Suez Canal. The British Government might arrange to use those facilities on a straight commercial basis when necessary outside the terms of any Simonstown Agreement—a compromise solution which might circumvent left-wing political embarrassment in Britain and black opposition in Africa. But it might be unwise to present circumstances, to forfeit access to Simonstown altogether.

Like many other issues the strategic importance of the Indian Ocean has become dangerously divisive—and the arguments have been clouded by controversy over South Africa. The whole tortured subject needs a fresh approach which will examine it in the context of Britain's long-term interests. Preferably that approach should be made by the Western powers together, because British naval capabilities are likely to diminish as a result of Defence Review. And the problem like Russian fleet, is not likely to disappear.

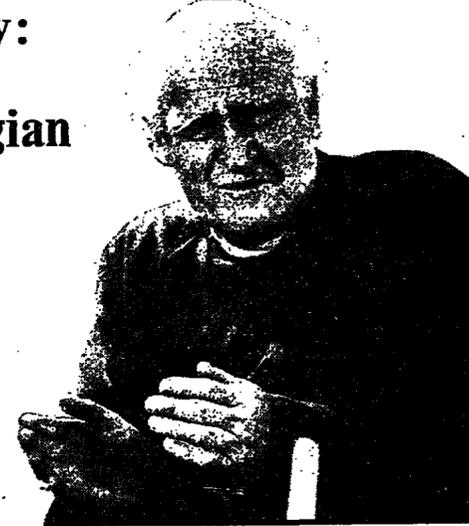
Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Dr Ramsey: always the theologian

Dr Ramsey, the one-hundredth Archbishop of Canterbury, retires today to the sound of a chorus of almost unqualified praise. Clearly this makes him uncomfortable: to be ranked with Cranmer or St Anselm or Thomas a Becket, to name but three of the recent comparisuns, would strike him as extravagant. History's verdict on Michael Ramsey will take some time to sell, for the man's own knowledge whether the things he has stood for, in a longer perspective, stand out as crucial fundamentals or diminish into passing contingencies. Perhaps the least that could be said about him is that he was a very good Archbishop of Canterbury indeed, and a compliment to the Church of England that it could produce such a man at such a time.

There are two popular views of him—as a slightly archaic figure renowned for his pontifical stammer on television, and his almost-too-good-to-be-true resemblance to the familiar notion of the ultimate heavenly father-figure; and as a churchman and theologian in, but not quite of, the world of high-powered ecclesiastical committees and other organs of Church government. Both views are likely to fade as time passes, leaving him to be judged on his own merits rather than his style. Dr Ramsey would be the last to dismiss the records of such public moments in his career as royal weddings or other peaks of high ceremony in the English native tradition, but would like them to be remembered alongside less glorious but not less significant moments as his visits to East Germany, Rome, or South Africa.

Dr Ramsey was still in training when the Church of England suffered the severe trauma of the rejection by Parliament in 1928 of a measure to revise its forms of worship. The Prayer Book controversy of that time left a deep impression on him, and by more than coincidence he has been able, as his last official act, to take back to a rather different sort of Parliament the Church's renewed plea to ever since his ordination he has wanted to see the 1928 injustice put right, and the events of that period no doubt explain why he has so often sounded less than passionately in favour of the proposed "Establishment" of the Church of England. More than once he has hinted that the Church should choose to break the legal tie with the state rather than suffer



another humiliation of that order. He is not keen, it is clear, on the present state-controlled machinery for the appointment of bishops, and there is some reason to think that his final disillusionment with that process came not long ago at the time of the nomination of his immediate successor, the present Archbishop of York, Dr Coggan. He has learnt more about the intricacies of the relations between Church and State over the last 12 months, he remarked recently, than during the entire preceding 12 years of his time at Canterbury.

But campaigning is not his style, and here Dr Coggan is likely to prove a strong contrast to him. The one-hundredth Archbishop was by nature a man of reflection rather than of action, more at home with a book than on a public platform. Before reaching the bench of bishops as Prince Bishop of Durham he had been a professor of theology at Cambridge, and professorship would have suited him well for the rest of his active life, if that had been his lot. But he was a very good professor, too good to be left where he was when the See of Durham, traditionally filled by a man of academic stature, fell vacant in 1952.

From there to York and from York to Canterbury was no more than the natural progress of the Church's outstanding personality: though it is ironic that his only real challenger for St Augustine's throne in 1961 was the man who is now to follow him there.

Dr Ramsey cannot be judged a success or failure merely as a public figure, a quasi-politician or a television personality, though he is a shrewd opera-

tor at all those levels than many would give him credit for. His truer content is as a professor of theology rather awkwardly thrust into the limelight, performing as best he can on the public stage out always a theologian at heart.

His world travels, and his profound interest in relations between the Anglican Communion and that half of Christendom centred on Rome, has made him see the Church of England as only one small part of the total Christian presence in the world. On this global scale, what is the Church of England's role? Dr Ramsey is no Little Englander, and looks for a purpose for his communion as part of the world ecumenical movement, unable to be satisfied with it as nothing more than the "official" voice of Christianity in English domestic life. He sees it as an ecumenical catalyst, able at one and the same time to look seriously at the prospect of reunion with Rome, and with nonconformist churches. The collapse of the scheme to unite Methodism with Anglicanism saddened and disillusioned him, for he had put his whole and soul considerable weight behind it. But for him the role of the Church of England will not be complete until the ultimate ecumenical prize is realized, the reconciliation of Rome and Canterbury. It is probably along that road that the Church of England is most likely to have its heart broken: that, perhaps, and possibly an unhappy parting of the ways between Church and State in England.

Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

When you lunch out, lunch inn

The Four Seasons. The Vintage Room

Our beautiful Four Seasons Restaurant offers a superb à la carte Menu, impeccable service and a wonderful view over the Park; which, like our food, reflects the changing attractions of each season.

On the other hand, you may prefer an all-inclusive luncheon, with as much wine as you wish to drink, in the relaxed and informal surroundings of our Vintage Room.

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Inn on the Park

Hamilton Place, Park Lane, London, W.1. Tel. 01-499 0888.

Michael Leapman sends his first report from Bangkok:

My journey to Thailand began with a sobering realization: on human greed—my own. In front of the queue to check in at Heathrow was an American of obvious importance. So important, indeed, that he was given a free voucher for breakfast while I waited.

Reluctant to miss out on any of the gravy, I asked for a similar voucher. There I was, getting hundreds of pounds worth of free travel by courtesy of the Thailand Office of Tourism, and I was fusing over 85p worth of breakfast. I had already panic-bought five gallons of petrol on the way, saving 42p on next week's prices, and was about to save a few pounds on duty free whisky and cigarettes.

I am glad to report that I did not get my free voucher, and my 85p was well spent on a well-served spread which would have scored well in our recent series of breakfast tests.

We are a well-balanced party of six—three British, three Germans, three men, three women. The Germans came on a different flight and I met the other two Britons on the plane—Tony from a travel trade paper and Mabel from a travel agency.

Tony showed he was an experienced traveller by producing from his bag one of those headsets which plug into the music channels and play sound track on planes which have them. By having his own (I thought it prudent not to inquire how he obtained it) he saved the cost of hiring one in flight. On this occasion, though, he was thwarted, because there was no music or film offered.

The Times Diary

Of human greed and the Thai Visit

The American who had the free breakfast turned out to be a lawyer for an oil company, prospecting offshore in the Gulf of Mexico. He was a friendly, expansive American whose society I always enjoy.

We talked for a bit and then he came to my seat with a copy of *Time*. "You're interested in political affairs," he said. "How would you like to read this? It's an exceptionally interesting issue." A man who can distinguish qualitatively between issues of *Time* is a discriminating man indeed.

The flight took 15 hours, including two stops, and we arrived in the morning rush hour. Coming in to land I saw several fields under water and, knowing that Thailand is a great rice producing country, I thought about Bangkok. In fact they were the result of flooding from the tail end of a typhoon which Bangkok caught last week.

Our guide from the tourist office has the marvellously appropriate name of Visit Srinawa. "Just call me Visit," he said, so we do. So far all I can say about Bangkok is that it is warm and humid and has some monumental rubbish-traffic jams, made worse by the fact that the floods washed away the surface of some roads.

Tomorrow we are off to Surin to watch elephants being

rounded up. That will be the subject of my next report.

What is it worth to look after the most valuable collection of jewelry in the country? The Department of the Environment are looking for security staff to look after the Crown Jewels at the Tower of London. The pay: £36.50 a week rising to £37.85, for a 42-hour five-day week. Temporary secretaries cost more.

Jokes

The jokes ran thick, fat and fast at yesterday's Foyles lunch to mark the publication of Harry Secombe's *Twice Brightly*, a novel that has been praised by Prince Charles in *Punch*, the humorous magazine. Secombe said he considered Charles the best critic in the history of book selling.

The lunch was more a variety performance than a sedate literary get-together. Secombe, recovering from a throat infection, said he had consulted the author's belly, a condition brought on by handsome dining. It was his first Foyles lunch as an author, he said, but he had attended the lunches before as a guest. "I've been Foyled again," he giggled.

Secombe assured the diners: "The book is not autobiographical. The purple bits are by

Denise Robins. The book is mine from Denise down."

Eric Morecambe, who was among a chorus of showbusiness people attending the lunch, said he admired Secombe: "If someone described him to me," he said, "I wouldn't believe it." Secombe also apologised for the absence of Ernie Wise. "He was cleaning Sir Lew Grade's car when his conque ran dry."

Now you cannot escape the cares and worries of the day even by going fishing. After petrol, lavatory rolls, sugar and salt, Angler's Mail reports that the latest shortage is of lug worms. Prices have rocketed to 40p a score, supplies have vanished from tackle shops, and Continental bait suppliers are said to be aggravating the problem by securing our south coast ports for fresh bait to ease their own shortage.

Lost

The response to a recent road sign I printed: "Warning: this is not Ballachulish Ferry" indicates that my readers travel widely but lack a sense of direction. Four of them have written with heartrending tales of Highland adventures where they did mistake the ferry in question—the Ardour Ferry—for the Ballachulish.

"Behind that sign," writes Colin MacKay, "lies a trail of disaster." The trouble is that there are two ferries very close together and tourists—specially English ones and specially readers of *The Times*—often mistake them. The locals find it amusing, writes J. D. Heward, but will put you right if asked.

"Perhaps it's a move to conserve aviation fuel,"

Gutsy

Nelson Rockefeller must have done something for his Presidential nomination yesterday when the apparatus of broadcast history by uttering five-letter word on national television. Since the programme live the erasing bleepers do not catch it. Of a controversy appointees to whom he has over 600,000 dollars "forgiveness" loans, Rockefeller said he was the only one on a local transportation board in New York who had the guts, the ball, you'll pardon the word.

He was congratulated Senator Harrison Williams, adding colour to a previous record held by the exposer banker, J. P. Morgan. (Allusion seemed to escape Williams.)

In American conversational and the lower musical organs are accepted as synonymous with courage.

A goblin got in the pun match yesterday and spoiled what I meant to be an exorcism joke from Bevis the agent Panorama.

Readers who could not stand the humour, it should have read: "Why is a pleasant trip to Egypt fit only for old gentlemen?" Because it is a se-Nile thing to do.

PH

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THE NERVOUSNESS OF MONEY

The present extra nervousness of leading currencies and the further rise in the price of gold reflect general fear and uncertainty as much as any particular national calculations about the prospects for the world economy or for individual national economies. It would, indeed, be a remarkable curiosity if the world's currencies exhibited rock-like stability at a time when the world economy is in the throes of sudden upheavals and unprecedented imbalances and when national economies are passing through periods of very rapid and rapidly changing rates of inflation.

payments surplus, despite repeated revaluations and higher oil prices is powerful evidence of its exporting capacity. It is also true, partly because of the revaluations, that West Germany has managed to come through the great boom in world food and commodity prices with less acute effects on domestic prices than the United States over the last year or so. But the balance of advantage is not so clear cut when the more significant question is asked, namely can existing political institutions support the policies which are necessary to contain inflation.

Whenever fear and uncertainty increase there is a marked tendency for currency holders to seek refuge in familiar places—to sell weaker currencies such as the United States dollar, the British pound and the French franc and to buy the traditionally strong currencies like the German mark as well as gold. The present spasm is no exception; and the British authorities once again have reason to be thankful that the Arab governments' reluctance to place too high a proportion of their deposits in American hands tells in favour of the pound, which they regard as a friendlier currency. The fact that the United States is the friend of Israel counts strongly in Arab minds; and as a result Britain has enjoyed a larger inflow of short-term deposits of oil surplus money than could have been expected on the strength of a purely economic appraisal.

in the United States since this would be a worse recession than any experienced since the war. But it lies within the political capacity of the American political system to travel that route; and there is a real possibility that sooner or later the United States will reach the limits of its normally low tolerance of inflation and then the politicians will decide that even a deep recession is the lesser of the prospective economic evils. In western Europe, where trade union collective bargaining is spread much more widely through the labour market than in the United States, the prospect must be less sure.

Meanwhile, Governments have to deal with currency conditions as they are. Nor will they be all that much easier to deal with if currency managers do come to believe that the United States is a much safer long-term home for funds than many which are at present favoured by investors. There is, however, no way that currency conditions can be better than underlying economic conditions, although it is possible, as frequently in the 1960s to allow currency malfunctions to develop in the absence of any equivalent underlying economic difficulty.

There can be the resilience of flexibility, as floating exchange rates have demonstrated without highly dramatised crises over the past few years. But there cannot be real stability so long as there is inflation. And there will be inflation so long as the world's governments can neither persuade their people to confine their appetites to presently available output nor risk the unemployment which would be involved in withholding inflationary finance in the face of inflationary insistence on better standards of living than current output justifies.

Treatment near the end of life

From Dr R. W. D. Turner
Sir, Perhaps you will permit me as a physician thoroughly familiar with the practical problems raised as regards suffering patients near the end of the road. Surely none will doubt the sincerity and humanity of Mr Mair who has unwittingly been responsible for some confusion and even hysteria.

Two maxims guide those of us who are faced with these responsibilities: "Thou shalt not kill but needs not strive officiously to keep alive." None should be permitted to suffer undue mental or physical suffering that can be avoided. Sometimes this has involved stopping certain forms of treatment which might be keeping the patient alive, only to prolong suffering for a short time. At other times it has involved prescribing increasing doses, as needs be, of drugs being given to relieve pain, anxiety, mental anguish or insomnia.

Personally I have never had occasion to give a single injection to terminate life within a few minutes. On the other hand I have never been requested to do so by a patient or by relatives, possibly because the situation has been anticipated in the ways suggested. Stepping up the dosage of drugs beyond conventional amounts has always been by agreement of those with whom I have been working, and in particular the ward sister in charge.

Usually this has involved no more than a glance, an eyebrow partly raised and a barely perceptible nod, confirmed as needs be by discussion outside the door. Should there be any doubt there could be more detailed discussion and consultation with the relatives. No publicity is involved and never has there been any question by a relative. This has been because a physician or surgeon should feel at one with his patients, with mutual trust, regard and affection.

There must be few doctors who would not agree with these principles. I have not met one in 40 years. It is my opinion that no man or woman should be practising medicine or surgery if not so guided and motivated.

Personally I have been against legal euthanasia involving regulation because it would very likely lead to the opposite of what is desired. Formality, sitting round a table with a member of the legal profession and the family and signing forms, is likely to be a deterrent. Such terms as "mercy killing" or "the legalized termination of life" are out of place. There is no question of error of judgment or making decisions with which the person most concerned would not agree. Experience brings instinctive judgment in situations such as those under consideration. I agree that there may be occasions when a patient could be given a number of sleeping tablets or other drugs being taken would be likely to have the desired effect.

Yours sincerely, RICHARD TURNER, 15 Russell Place, Edinburgh.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Closed shops and freedom of press

From Mr Nicholas Herbert
Sir, The dismissal of 66 journalists by the management of the Kentish Times, which you reported on November 14, bears directly upon your correspondence earlier this year on the dangers of a closed shop in journalism.

A Kentish Times chapel official of the National Union of Journalists has admitted (The Times, November 14) that NUJ members of the staff were dismissed for "blacklisting" editorial comment written by non-NUJ editors of the district papers of the Kentish Times series. This report should be read in the light of the claim made by the General Secretary of the NUJ in his letter published in The Times on July 19 this year.

Mr Kenneth Morgan then stated: "The Union has from its foundation condemned censorship of newspapers whether that censorship is imposed from without by government or commercial interests or from within proprietorial prerogative or trade union power (my italics)."

It is important that it should be clearly understood by the public, and especially by other journalists, that the NUJ members of the Kentish Times staff have not been dismissed for taking industrial action in support of a pay claim. They were not dismissed for taking industrial action which went beyond what they had been asked to do by their union's headquarters.

They were dismissed because they attempted to censor the Kentish Times papers by refusing to handle normal editorial commentaries written on local subjects by the district editors of papers in the Kentish Times series. This, apart from being totally unacceptable as a matter of principle because it is a denial of freedom of expression and a basic freedom of the press, is also in effect a step towards imposing a NUJ closed shop upon newspaper staffs.

It is not surprising that many editors, formerly associate members of the NUJ, have left the union rather than submit to arbitrary transfer to full membership which would expose them to union disciplinary action as now required by the NUJ.

A chapel of the NUJ is now seen to be willing to try to censor the papers for which its members work. A closed shop which included editors would be a step towards the ability to start hounding and intimidating an editor so that, if he refused to surrender his rights and responsibilities, he could be forced from his editorial chair and perhaps transferred to journalism completely. Yours faithfully, NICHOLAS HERBERT, Editorial Director, Westminster Press, PO Box 265, Newspaper House, 8-16 Great New Street, EC4, November 14.

A society where nobody loses

From Professor D. S. Lees
Sir, We are moving quite quickly into the "one-way bet" society, where all gambles pay off or at worst nobody loses. Examples are numerous and increasing but the four following might make the point.

1 Bankruptcy on any large scale is now ruled out by governmental intervention.

2 Entry into juvenile crime is almost costless and the consequences of being caught are trivial.

3 Governments indemnify their political friends retrospectively against breaches of the law.

4 Communists/Marxists are the ideological duty to destroy the capitalist system but settle in the meantime for extortionate gains in the labour market. I leave others better qualified to judge whether this drift of things is right or wrong, but it seems undeniable that the present is becoming very unlike the past. The purpose of penalties is to make people look very closely at the odds and so relieve the casual authority of much expense and coercion. While views may legitimately differ on what the penalties should be, we really should not be surprised that their abolition is followed by chaos and cries for more policemen. Yours sincerely, D. S. LEES, The University of Nottingham, Department of Industrial Economics, University Park, Nottingham.

Understanding gamblers

From the Bishop of Durham
Sir, I see that in Friday's edition of The Times my name is once again linked to an attitude towards gambling, which has only been attributed to me by gross misrepresentation of what I have actually written on the subject.

Before I become permanently labelled as the Bishop who thinks gambling is "fun", may I please be allowed to set the record straight.

In response to an enquiry as to whether it was right for churches to sponsor lotteries, I endeavoured to set out in a recent pastoral letter why I thought such a policy would be very ill-advised. In doing so I sympathetically tried to enter into the minds of those who see no harm in gambling. It is the sections of my letter in which I was doing this, which were taken up in isolation by the popular press, and are now being used in evidence against me.

I believe, in perhaps a rather old-fashioned way, that before criticising something it is desirable to try to understand the feelings of those who believe it. Experience is rapidly teaching me that this policy has its dangers in a world where the voices of slick condemnation or equally slick approval are the only ones likely to be heard. I am, yours faithfully, JOHN DUNELM, Auckland, Bishop Auckland, co Durham, November 11.

WHAT IS ANNOYING THE TRIBUNE GROUP?

The Government has little to fear from its parliamentary opponents until the Conservatives sort themselves out, and until issues arise, or interests converge, to bring together the multiplicity of opposition parties in the House of Commons. In the meantime the Government is aware of more palpable pressure from the left wing of its own party. In some important respects inflation—at least in its early stages—serves the purposes of socialism. Inflation interacting with high and progressive rates of taxation and militant trade unionism accelerates redistribution of wealth and income from the bourgeoisie in favour of organized labour. The redistribution is arbitrary and unplanned (though not necessarily unintended), but it fits a class schema in a manner agreeable to socialists. Socialists may also be expected to approve rather than to object to the same process, the magnification of state benefits as the major source of subsistence for unproductive members of society and the corresponding shrinkage of personal savings and private assets in the performance of that function.

There also appeared around manifesto time to be a near inflationary trap that might have been devised with socialism in mind. Industry, caught between rising costs, price controls and taxation computed on an unreal basis, was becoming acutely short of working capital, let alone funds for investment. There were limits to what could be expected from the banks. The stock market had been put out of action as a source of new funds. There remained either contraction (even bankruptcy), or help from the state. And new machinery was about to be forged (the National Enterprise Board) for dispensing that help in return for state holdings of shares and much closer state supervision of companies' affairs. All that was required was to let things take their course and a very large increment to public ownership could be expected to accrue.

Mr Healey went on in his Budget speech to say that the Government's commitment to fostering a "vigorous, alert and profitable" private sector of industry in Britain's mixed economy imposed on it a duty to see that the system of price controls and taxation was such that vigorous and alert firms could also be profitable. "Any adjustments to the system which the Government has to make for this purpose cannot rightly be regarded as state aid" (and therefore warranting state participation)—a rebuke to members of the Tribune Group who had been maintaining the contrary.

One can see why the left wing of the Parliamentary Labour Party is restive. But its restiveness has not yet done it any good. Mr Wilson won an early round when he extracted the required assurances from members of the Government who had stepped out of line by joining a majority in the national executive committee. The left has not got Mr Mikardo back as chairman of the PLE, although he gathered more votes than when first elected in March, but this time the middle and right of the party did a bit of organizing too. And the left is smug from the rebuff implicit in the Budget strategy.

It was never really likely to make much headway at the beginning of a Parliament and with a party manager of Mr Wilson's capacity to deal with it will be a more formidable force when the going gets rougher for the Government, and when the Cabinet and TUC begin to get at cross purposes.

News from Rome

From Miss Elizabeth Knight
Sir, What a pity you do not print in your news from Rome on the same page. If you had done so we could have read in today's copy November 7 side by side, the urgent action to meet the threat of imminent starvation for many millions. And "The Pope... foresaw the ure of women primarily as rearers of children." Yours faithfully, ELIZABETH KNIGHT, Minister House, Arthur Street, EC4, November 7.

A further factor is that while in trade union elections the candidates are usually pretty well known to the electorate, in parliamentary elections the virtual exclusion of the Communist Party from television and the other mass media, combined with the distorted presentation of the Communist Party and its policies by the media, mean that its candidates operate at a great disadvantage.

The operation of democracy in the trade unions may not be perfect, but the defects in our parliamentary electoral system are far more deserving of attention and action by British democrats. Yours sincerely, JOHN GOLLAN, General Secretary, Communist Party of Great Britain, Executive Committee, 16 King Street, WC2, November 12.

colleague. His Military Symphony figured in an Easter Read Children's Concert and the conductor, Terence Lovett, illustrated it by playing an extract of 14 bars before the performance. There being 897 bars in the complete symphony, Baydn is presumably clocking up a score of 12 14/897. Bruckner comes ninth with 10, and Schumann and Shostakovich scrape in with seven each.

Our Czech friends will be glad to know that the most frequently played symphony was Dvorak's "New World" (12 times). Yours faithfully, DAVID CHESTERMAN, Manager, Ernest Read Music Association, 143 King Henry's Road, NW3, November 11.

The Official Solicitor

From Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone CH, FRS
Sir, In today's issue of The Times you published a letter from a Mr Cozens which distinctly suggests that I had some part in initiating the action of the "Official Solicitor" in the dockers' strike.

You will permit me to say categorically that I played no such part and I was not aware of such action until after it was taken. No other member of the administration had access to the "Official Solicitor" who was acting properly in accordance with his duties. Since the suggestion that, as Lord Chancellor, I interfered with the course of justice is distinctly defamatory of myself, you will allow me to express some surprise that you permitted the letter to be printed. Yours, etc, HAILSHAM OF ST MARYLEBONE, House of Lords, November 14.

Booker Prize short-list

From Miss Elizabeth Jane Howard
Sir, Dr Slattery's letter in your columns (November 4) seemed to me too dubious to be worth answering, but in reply to Mr Barton (November 13), may I make the following points?

Had I been the only judge involved I would naturally have had to refuse the appointment, but the Award committee rules that there shall be three. It was early noticed that out of the 51 entrants, a large proportion were known to one, two, or even three of the judges—in some cases well. Mr Barton queries the possibility or propriety of judgment of a work by someone close to a judge. How close is close? And where do you draw the line?

The short list of five novels was determined by Mr Trewin, Miss Byatt and myself on September 19, with a deadline two weeks later for determining the winner. Had I resigned when the short list was drawn up a new third judge would have had to be found with a fortnight in which to read the books. The only condition that all judges had constantly to bear in mind was

that we should choose what, in our collective opinion, was the best novel published within the time period. To vote against any novel simply because one knew, liked, respected, loved or hated the author would only be inverted sentiment and possibly injustice. On the other hand to assemble three judges, professionally competent who could be known to be totally unacquainted with any of the 51 entrants would be virtually impossible. At least my connection with Amis was known to everyone before I was appointed.

Martyr Goff of the National Book League, who is responsible to the Booker Brothers for the administration of the prize was present throughout all the judging—two sessions of some 8 hours; justice, was seen to be done. I have worked on a number of award panels and have always taken the appointments to mean that I am being paid to give my responsible, careful and honest opinion. No other consideration should enter into the matter. Yours faithfully, ELIZABETH JANE HOWARD, Hemmons, Barnet Common, Barnet, Herts, November 14.

South Kensington tube

From Mr R. M. Robbins
Sir, London Transport does not accept Mr Alan Ross's statement (November 12) that there has been "scarcely any functional improvement" at South Kensington station. The replacement of the inconvenient six-year-old lifts which served the Piccadilly Line platforms, by two flights of escalators has substantially improved the facilities for the seven million Piccadilly Line passengers who use the station annually.

The demolition on the north side of Pelham was carried out to enable the escalators to be installed. At the same time, a project was in hand for the building by private developers of an hotel on a raft above the station and tracks, for which they had obtained planning approval. It has been agreed that London Transport should construct the raft at the developers' expense; but, after the raft foundations had already been constructed, the development company abandoned the scheme for financial reasons. Efforts to find long-term developments for the site have so far proved unsuccessful, and London Transport is drawing up proposals to tidy up the external appearance of the station and the surface works already carried out. These would include the building of a wall along the north side of Pelham Street. Yours faithfully, R. M. ROBBINS, Managing Director (Railways), London Transport, 55 Broadway, Westminster, SW1, November 12.

Woolly warmth

From Mrs J. P. Hawken
Sir, Every winter throughout his life my father wore long woolly underpants, a woolly vest with sleeves to the elbow, and a bodybelt. The only heating in a four-bedroom house in Yorkshire, apart from the kitchen range, was a fire in the sitting room after 5 o'clock weekdays and mid-day on Sunday. I do not remember him having a cold, rheumatism or any other complaint, or ever complaining of being cold.

Men under 40 today wear a shirt, trousers and a jacket; their only underwear is a pair of skimpy cotton pants. They like rooms to be heated to 70°F. They have colds and complain of the cold. Women are similarly without warm underwear and similarly suffer from the cold. Vast amounts of fuel are consumed in heating these enclosed bodies. Ought not the post-war generation to consider the advantages of at least a woolly vest, if not a bodybelt? I will explain to any interested reader what a bodybelt is. Yours faithfully, J. P. HAWKEN, 13 Manor Cottages, Heronsgate Road, Chorleywood, Hertfordshire, November 12.

Wearing of seat belts

From Mr W. R. Roberts
Sir, For a while an attempt has been made to persuade the motorist into the undeniably safe habit of wearing a seat-belt. This education has failed and so justifiably there is now a proposal to make the wearing of seat-belts compulsory. On the other hand such compulsion is a gross infringement of personal liberty which a large number of people would strongly resent.

Both factions could however be satisfied by introducing compulsion for a limited period, say one year. This would establish the wearing of a seat-belt as a firm habit but would be a much smaller infringement of personal liberty. The intention to limit the period of compulsion would of course have to be firmly expressed at the outset to avoid the obvious misinterpretation when compulsion was suspended.

Yours faithfully, WALTER R. ROBERTS, Furzebank, Shorne Kidgeway, Nr. Gravesend, Kent.

Radio audiences

From Mr B. P. Emmett
Sir, In his letter of November 5, Mr James Gordon invites the BBC to publish certain audience research estimates in order to substantiate a statement released some weeks ago. The estimate to which he refers was of the number of persons who listened to commercial radio on the average day.

During July and August this worked out at about one million. In the BBC statement in September this was given as 950,000. In recent weeks the estimate has been nearer 1,500,000, but it is too soon to say whether this reflects a real upward trend, and if so how steep a one, or is simply a sampling fluctuation. These estimates are derived from a continuous survey in which, each day, some 2,000 people throughout Great Britain are asked about their listening and viewing "the day before". The methods used in this survey have been scrutinised by independent experts on a number of occasions during the 35 years of its existence and, by and large, have not been found wanting. A detailed description of the methods was first published in the 1950s. It is now in its third edition and copies are readily available to anyone who cares to write to me.

The national sample of 2,000 does not, of course, include sufficient people in each of the commercial local radio areas, to furnish reliable estimates for each of them individually. This is why we did not issue any such figures. For what it is worth, our interviewers' returns suggest that in some areas the number of persons who, on the average day, listened to commercial local radio exceeded the number

who listened to any one of the BBC radio services, but they also suggest that in most areas they did not.

We know, as do all researchers who have worked in this field, that a major source of the apparent differences between the results obtained by different audience measurement services is that these different services are—explicitly or implicitly—measuring different things. The audience for a theatrical performance or a sporting event can be unambiguously defined as those present in the theatre or stadium. But how is "a listener" defined?

Several possible definitions have been considered but those that are practicable are far from unambiguous. The solution to the dilemma proposed by Mr Gordon, viz a common system, has evident attractions. This would minimize the opportunities for argument about who is right, a development which I personally would warmly welcome.

However, the problem is to design a common system or systems which would provide for the very different needs of the contributing parties. Regrettably, a protracted series of negotiations about television audience measurement over a 20-year period has so far failed to find a solution that is satisfactory to all parties. However, discussions continue and have indeed now been started with the Association of Independent Radio Contractors, of which Mr Gordon is presumably a member. Yours faithfully, B. P. EMMETT, Broadcasting House, W1, November 6.

Communists and elections

From Mr John Gollan
Sir, Mr Peregrine Fellowes asks November 11) whether the fact that Communists get elected to trade union positions, but often get low votes in parliamentary elections, is due to "some flaw in the voting system for trade union office".

The flaw is rather to be found in the voting system for Parliament. This places extreme difficulties in the way of smaller parties, and creates particular difficulties for a party, like the Communist Party, which is part of the labour movement.

The absence of proportional representation in Parliamentary elections means that many trade unionists who support a Communist in a trade union election, when the choice is between two or more working-class candidates, do not do so when asked to choose between a Labour, a Communist, a Conservative or a Liberal prospective parliamentary candidate. They vote Labour, even if they may think the Communist a better candidate with a better policy, because they think Labour has more chance of defeating the Conservative and Liberal candidates.

Classical top ten

From Mr David Chesterman
Sir, In previous years I have confined my survey of symphonies scheduled for performance in London to the Royal Festival Hall. I now feel that the Royal Albert Hall's offerings should be included, as the two auditoriums are the main venues for concerts in the capital. When we put South Bank and Kensington together, Beethoven's lead becomes even more overwhelming in 1974, with no less than 45 appearances, including two "Bardic" Symphonies with the usual accompaniment of cannon and mortar fire. Brahms remains runner-up with 19, closely chased by Dvorak, who has made a spectacular rise from seventh to third place, with 18. Schubert (17), Mozart (15) and Mahler (13) follow, Schubert doing much better than in 1973. At first sight Haydn and Tchaikovsky are equal with 12 apiece, but Haydn has a slight edge on his Russian

Long life and The Times

From Mrs Helen Miles
Sir, The longevity of the clergy, Sir, delightfully pointed out to us by the Rev Michael Bennett (The Times, Thursday, November 7) does not, however, match that longevity enjoyed by readers of The Times. From the evidence of the obituary notices in The Times over several weeks I calculated that the average age of The Times readers at death was 80.7 years, giving an advantage over the clergy of 4.80 years.

The advantage of taking The Times is clear for all to see. How, over the next best step would obviously be to take Holy Orders and the Rev Michael Bennett is clearly going to be at an advantage over the rest of us, both in this world and probably in the next! Yours faithfully, HELEN MILES, Tap Stone House, Rud Hey, Eastingdon, Rossett, Lancashire, November 7.

Mr Paul Foot's costs

From Mr Clifford Luton
Sir, It might be as well to place upon record the fact that newspaper reports of Mr Foot's £7,000 costs deducted from Mr Foot himself, and that he got his figure from what appeared to be lawyers whom I heard telling him. It is a great pity when eminent lawyers (Lord Goodman's letter on November 12) are misled into giving inaccurate figures, but it would be a greater pity if any of your readers laid the fault at the door of the journalists who report accurately what one of the principals in the case told them in good faith. Yours faithfully, CLIFFORD LUTON, 12 Elm Grove Road, W5.

An explorer who maps the continents of his imagination

Russell Hoban's windows look over Eel Brook Common, a thin slice of London space, with grass, trees, water, a playground and a railway. The room in which he writes is a cluttered confusion of masks, puppets, books, maps, files and a typewriter. He has just won a Whitbread Prize (with Martin Blake) for *How To Beat Captain Njord* and his *Sired Sportsmen* (Cape, £1.50), a delightful piece of serious nonsense, the latest in a long line of books for children, 32 of which have appeared over the years. These include, for the youngest reader, the series on Frances the Badger, who goes through all the trials in the life of a very young animal, plagued by baby sisters, best friends, birthdays and other afflictions. There are also two novels for adults, which have been reviewed with admiration, mystification and respect.

It seems a long way from Pennsylvania, where he was born, to Eel Brook Common. For years he worked in advertising, as a copy writer, TV and director, with the ambition, which he achieved, of being a freelance illustrator, working at home in Connecticut. He began to write children's books, became more interested in writing than in illustration, and had to go back to the advertising world, working as a copy writer at Doyle, Dane Bernbach, doing his own work at night. By 1967 he had gathered enough income from his royalties and was able to work as a full-time writer. On the personal level, it was not a good time. It was discovered that he had diabetes, and he had gall bladder surgery.

"By the beginning of 1967 I felt as if I had come a long hard way, and I was presumably where I had been hoping to be, but it didn't feel like anything. I had this feeling of physical fatigue. I was exhausted and since finishing *The Mouse and his Child* I felt I was committed to writing full length books—everything else seemed like child's play."

"I said to my wife 'Why don't we shake things up and move to London for a change'."

The Mouse and his Child (Faber, 65p) was the first book he felt that had been a true expression of what he would like to write. It has been called a classic, and is a fantasy of exceptional originality. The royalties helped finance the upheaval of the Hoban household from Connecticut to London.

"As far back as I can remember, all my favourite writers have been English or Irish—when I was eight my favourite book was Oscar Wilde's *The House of Pomegranates*—a mental London has always been part of something in my head. It took me a year to arrange it. I had to get schools rounded up for the four kids everything packed, a real feat of manic organization. We got to London and my wife and the kids just hated it."

There had, he said, been strains in more than 20 years of marriage, and the move brought everything out into the open. "She took the kids and went back to the States. I felt this tremendous pull to be with my children, where I could see them, but somehow I found I couldn't leave London. It had a lot to do with all kinds of things beyond needing a change, or my career, or anything like that, and for the first year after the break up, I kept trying to write, but couldn't get anything down on paper at all. I did finish the last Frances book *Egg thoughts and other songs*, but that was all. I couldn't start that old groove again that had been so profitable with the illustrated books, and I couldn't get anything new going."

In April, 1971, he made a start on what was to be his first novel for adults, *The Lion of Boaz-Jachin and Jachin-Boaz* (Picador, 60p). "I have always fancied the supernatural, like *Oliver Onions*, M. R. James, Sheridan Le Fanu, Arthur Machin—and I worked up some kind of start after seeing a book on Mesopotamian Art which had a lion—but not the lion—in it. I read up some Sumerian mythology and began to extrapolate some mythology of my own, expecting to get a story on a supernatural line, but nothing happened. It's funny, the way



I write books—I'm not really capable of working up an idea on a theme, or planning out something with various themes, because there always is a specific thing which begins to work in me, and in this case it was the link between fathers and sons, which I had got into with *The Mouse and his Child* and now it was my own son, who was 15 at the time, and angry at me. That seemed to put itself together with the idea of a lion which could be called out of the past by powerful feelings in a boy, and sent to hunt down his father. England really made the place where I had really made contact with myself. I had written about cuddly animals and clockwork toys, but I

had never attempted to use myself as a man, or my own experiences.

His second novel *Kleinzeit* (Mr Hoban's titles are something of a challenge) came out early this year—"Kleinzeit" is a completely animistic world, where everything talks, the mirror talks to him, his running shoes talk to him, the hospital talks to him, Death talks". The new book, for next year, is *Turtle Diary*, a book from everyday London (it begins at the zoo) written from the point of view of a man and a woman, who tell the story in alternate chapters, dealing, as he says, with reality in the most intense way possible.

The fusion of reality with poetic imagination is a recurring theme in his work, and in his life. He is still writing children's books, but they are less of one kind. There are evidences of the influence of England. "Eat your potato and your cabbage and turnip sog" says ferocious Aunt Fidgee Wankham-Strong to the recalcitrant Tom. Every British stomach that has been to boarding school will give a sympathetic heave. The change in emphasis he puts down to his new family—Gundula, with Jake, 23, and Ben (10 months). "I've had completely new thoughts on children and parenthood, it's altogether different—in any case I'm no longer able to predict what direction my next idea is coming from. In the 10 years between 1959 and 1969 I was able to write the kind of children's book which predictably would sell pretty well, and I was even able a couple of times to put out a commercial product to order, in this case it was 'Could we have a Christmas story from you?' and I could grind out a Christmas story." It seems a bit hard on two delightful books, *Emmet Otter's Jug-Bug Christmas*, featuring an out of work otter and his widowed washerwoman mother, and *The Mole Family's Christmas*, which begins "Harley Mole and his son Delver did straight mole work. They tunneled and they dug and they brought home the groceries."

"Now I don't consider myself a professional", says this most professional of writers, "and I'm glad not to be. When I work now I don't know what's going to happen, and when I write a novel that works out (in terms of one's personal practical economy) that makes it a very expensive proposition. I now sit down and start writing and hope that it will keep happening. It involves a lot of mental discipline, and now that I'm 49—nearly 50—I have regrets in that I feel I'll never get together a body of work."

"I have a very ramshackle brain and a rotten memory, and mostly I don't retain what I read. But if I leave it to itself, and don't try, it eventually comes up with interesting propositions for me. There are long stretches when I don't write anything."

Russell Hoban rolls himself another fragile cigarette—he appears to smoke some variety of sweet-smelling yellow seaweed—and says one thing he can't do, and that's take a holiday—he doesn't know how. The prospect of a holiday drives him into a deep, deep depression, though some research has been done in pleasant places like Great Yarmouth and along the south-east coast. On the wall are nautical maps of the coastline from South Ireland to South Falls Head. The huge, beautiful, long-lashed eyes behind his glasses can see more in a map than most people. We remember that Jachin-Boaz dealt in maps, ordinary maps, and maps made to order. "He would sell a young man a map that showed where a particular girl might be found at different hours of the day. He sold husband maps and wife maps. He sold maps to poets that showed where thoughts of power and clarity had come to other poets. He sold well-digging maps. He sold vision-and-miracle maps to holy men, sickness-and-accident maps to physicians, money-and-jewel maps to thieves, and thief maps to the police."

Other maps he has used—for four years he was in psychoanalysis ("I still go once a month to check in") and on the shelves are Freud, Jung, Laing, Zen and Montaigne, mythologies, dictionaries, books on navigation and Folklore (*Folklore*?). He is happy to act as lending library to the neighbouring children.

But Russell Hoban is an explorer—of the heart and mind, of fantasy and reality, of myth and religion, of fulfilment and loss. And, as he says, "Explorers have to be ready to die lost". In this voyage of exploration, so hard and so painful in many ways, Russell Hoban has, perhaps, found his true centre.

Philippa Toomey

The anguish of archaic abortion laws in France

A thousand clandestine abortions are carried out in France each day, and one in every thousand proves fatal, the former Minister of Justice, M Jean Taittinger, told the National Assembly during last December's marathon debate on the government's Abortion Bill.

"There is the daily tragedy of all those women who for various reasons refuse their pregnancies at any price and are therefore plunged in a world of anguish, humiliation and suffering", he said. "An underworld of address books, of bargaining about prices 'in view of the risk', of back rooms, of needles, perforations, haemorrhages, of hospital emergencies and of mutilations—for the most part irreparable—beyond principles, laws and lessons. Those are the facts."

It took courage for the minister entrusted with the custody of the law to go on to describe the existing legislation as archaic; unadapted, because it failed in its objective; ineffective, because hardly ever enforced; inhuman, because it penalized the most underprivileged. M Poniatowski, the Minister of the Interior, added that if the law were not flouted every day, it would have sent more than 15,000,000 women to prison in the past half-century.

The Bill which the last government but one tabled in Parliament was finally withdrawn in the face of the opposition it provoked particularly in the government's own ranks.

But on Wednesday the Cabinet adopted the text of a Bill which attempts to break down some of the old barriers and taboos. Before the end of the month, it will be before Parliament. The Government will, of course, defend it; but each member of the government majority will be free to vote according to his own conscience. Had the Government tried to impose voting discipline, it would have faced a revolt in its own ranks.

As it is, there is no certainty that the Bill will become law. It depends on whether the opposition, which favours free abortion, decides to vote for it on the grounds that it is something, even though it falls far short of this objective.

Apart from the Roman Catholic Church, family associations, and powerful and vocal conservative laymen, doctors and nurses, there is a broad consensus in this country for a change in the law—but not for completely free abortion. An opinion poll by the Ministry of Health published on Tuesday shows that 65 per cent of Frenchmen think it ought to be made more liberal, but only 22 per cent are for completely free legal abortion. 56 per cent feel that to interrupt a pregnancy after the third month is a crime.

No woman has been executed for carrying out an abortion leading to the death of the mother since 1941. But the law, which dates from the

Napoleonic Code, amended since 1920 by successive French governments, still provides on paper for prison sentences of one to two years and a fine of up to £550 for a woman who tries to have an abortion; and of one to five years—ten if it is proven that the person is a regular practitioner—and fines up to £3,500 for the abortionist. The law does provide for so-called therapeutic abortions, but only where the life of the mother is in danger. These cases, however, are minimal, a few hundred a year.

Faced with the impossibility of enforcing the abortion law without unleashing a gigantic witch hunt and filling French prisons with several hundred thousand women, French courts have increasingly turned a blind eye. Only blatant cases involving minors or leading to death or permanent injury have come before them in recent years. In fact, public prosecutors have been given instructions not to prosecute the women themselves, only the abortionists. One cannot maintain a law which out of 1,000 abortions, sentences one woman to a fine, and makes another die as a result of injuries", M Taittinger insisted.

In 1950 there were 2,885 sentences for abortion—in 1969 only 471. The sentences have also become more lenient; the most notorious recent case, tried at Bobigny, near Paris, in November 1972, involved a girl of 17 who had been raped. She was acquitted by a juvenile court; her mother, who had procured suspended sentence of about £40; the abortionist received a suspended prison sentence of one year.

The growing gulf in past years between the strict letter of the law and public sentiment emboldened all women's liberation movements, as well as associations of younger, more go-ahead and progressive doctors and lawyers and judges to press for reform. They were backed by the left and extreme left wing parties. In 1970, a Gaullist deputy proposed a timid revision, but his Bill never came up for discussion. The advocates of free abortion decided that they must force the Government's hand by openly flouting the law. In April, 1971, 343 women signed a manifesto published by the left wing weekly magazine *Le Nouvel Observateur* in favour of free legal abortion, and declaring that they had had abortions. They included many writers, actresses and pioneers of birth control, like Simone de Beauvoir, Françoise Sagan, Catherine Deneuve, Jeanne Moreau, and Marguerite Duras. But their offences dated back more than three years, so they were covered by prescription.

In February last year, it was the turn of 330 doctors who declared that they practised abortions. Six of them appeared on television and called for a repeal of the existing law. They were described by the president of the Medical Council, Professor Lortat Jacob, as a "band of criminals".

But they were joined the next day by another group of 200 doctors, including eminent members of the profession. A campaign to apply the law in earnest remained in the streets and in offices, in market places and around schools was launched. A public abortion was to be staged at Grezoble, but the police stepped

in to stop it. The showing of a film, *Histoire D'A*, showing an abortion in detail, was forbidden and caused a riot in the same town (it is now being shown in Paris with the Government's authorization). Lists of surgeons who were abortions are practised and openly circulated in Paris and provincial towns by the M.L.A.C., the Movement for the Liberation of Abortion. Even a number of hospitals carry out abortions in defiance of the law. How far mentalities have changed was illustrated by the fact that the popular women's magazine, *Marianne*, carried an article earlier this year describing how to procure an abortion by means of a bicycle pump.

Public opinion would not at present stand for free abortions. In fact, it recoils in disgust from the exhibitionism and politics of the out-and-out abolitionists. It wants the law brought up to date, but the less said about it in public the better. The new Bill which the Government approved on Wednesday, tries to adopt a difficult half-way stand.

It makes abortion available to any woman within the first ten weeks of pregnancy after two medical consultations at a week's interval. The doctor is supposed to draw the woman's attention to the risks and draw her back to abortion; he can refuse to carry it out if his conscience forbids him to. He therefore has a moral, but no longer a penal responsibility, as he did under the previous Bill.

But after the first ten weeks, the law, which is not amended but suspended for five years in the above case, continues to apply. And only therapeutic abortion will be allowed, when the child risks being abnormal or the health of the mother is in danger. The Government has made it quite clear that it continues to regard abortion as a necessary evil, and does not in any way propose to turn it into a method of birth control. It will not be refunded by the national health scheme. That is why the Abortion Bill was preceded by the liberalization of the pill, and is accompanied by a gamut of social measures designed to improve the information and material conditions of mothers. The Government hopes the new law will drastically cur down the number of clandestine abortions, though it will not really dispose of them altogether until contraceptive methods have become really widespread. What will happen when the courts begin again to apply the law in earnest remains to be seen. The extremists will howl, but they will no longer enjoy the same measure of public sympathy.

Charles Hargrove



COURVOISIER
The Brandy of Napoleon

Teaching Third World lessons

The main danger to the Third World is not economic but starvation. UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, has recently started in this country an education service which provides at cost price information, slides and illustrated teaching materials about the Third World for schools and youth groups. The aim of the service is to cultivate understanding attitudes and long-term interest.

Too often our response to the needs of the Third World is aroused only by a disaster, by a cyclone or an earthquake or catastrophic floods, but the work of an organization like UNICEF is essentially long-term. It does meet emergencies, whether in Ethiopia or Bangladesh, but its main task is to build the resources of developed nations so that in time they meet the ravages of nature will be able to anticipate and themselves, as well as raise the standard of life for their peoples. An illustrated project on the uses of water, such as the new service now offers, can make it clear to quite young children why a piped water supply, which is taken for granted even in the poorest areas of this country, is an essential prerequisite for improvements in health, agriculture and nutrition.

For older groups more difficult topics are explored, such as urbanization, the problem of slum shanty towns formed when people leave the countryside and go to cities hoping to find a better future, and concepts like 'What is aid?' The emphasis throughout is on making conditions in the Third World understandable here. Most of the kits cost under £2 for a set of slides, duplicated source material and notes.

UNICEF also supplies speakers to groups of all kinds through its regional and branch organizations. Details of the education service and of talks can be obtained from The Director, UK Committee for UNICEF, 99 Dean Street, London, W1.

Sarah Curtis

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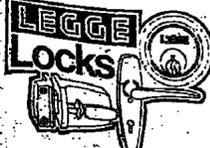
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Heavy dollar fall after Schmidt comment on mark evaluation

Tim Congdon

The dollar fell heavily against the Deutsche mark and Swiss franc in extremely active trading yesterday. Sterling also rose 0.3 per cent, not far from its best level of 20.43 per cent since January 16.

The result was heavy selling of the dollar in all financial centres. The mark gained 1.5 per cent against the American currency in the day's trading. The Swiss franc rose by even more, almost 3 per cent.

The troubles of the United States economy contributed to the weakness of the dollar. Indeed, the dollar was subject to such pressure that the pound even advanced against it.

The pound closed at \$2.3140, more than 1c up on the day. This followed a week in which the rate had fallen continuously from \$2.3475 to \$2.3035 at Wednesday's close.

The disturbed currency scene gave further encouragement to gold. In the London bullion market the price rose to \$188 1/2 an ounce, a record. Quotations of \$190 and over were found, but dealers said that there was probably no buying and selling at these levels. Business was two-way, with some profit-taking restraining the price increase.

JS wholesale prices index rises by 2.3 pc

Frank Vogl

Wholesale prices in the United States rose by a seasonally adjusted 2.3 per cent in October. This confirms widespread views that the index is in a softening trend and that a start of a softening trend in the upward pace of inflation.

The wholesale price figures opened early advances in prices on United States stock markets that had been prompted by evidence of further easing in Federal Reserve monetary policies, by expectations of further prime lending rate cuts by major banks tomorrow, and by the announcement of a tentative settlement of a coal industry labour contract.

The Federal Reserve System announced a complex package of reserve requirements, which have received a mixed reception from bankers. The Fed's move, which may help the banks, prevents them from raising funds available for home buyers.

The Administration would like to see the price index rise by \$30m (about £130m) of its programmes aimed at increasing new home construction to an already existing 100m programme for increasing mortgage funds available for purchase of existing homes.

The Department of Labour said that the wholesale price index increased by 2.6 per cent in the last 12 months to 170.07 (100).

The main cause for the large rise last month was seasonally adjusted increase of 7 per cent in the wholesale price index for food products, which partly reflects the frost that damaged the harvest in the late summer. The rise follows a fall in wholesale food prices of an adjusted 1.9 per cent in September.

Official figures show that industrial commodity wholesale prices rose by 1.1 per cent on an adjusted basis last month, after rising by 1 per cent in the previous month.

The compound annual seasonally adjusted rate of wholesale prices now, compared to three months ago, is 2.1 per cent. This is a considerable improvement over the comparative September and August figures of 35.2 per cent and 37.3 per cent respectively.

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Plan for £275m power station on Thames

Roger Vievoys

Energy Correspondent

A £275m oil-fired power station is planned for Kingsnorth on the Thames Estuary to compensate for the reduced nuclear programme approved by the Government in the summer.

The Central Electricity Generating Board is seeking permission from the Department of Energy for a 2,900 megawatt oil burning station at Kingsnorth adjoining the existing north-fired oil and coal units.

If the board's proposals are accepted, work on the project will start in 1975 which would enable the station to produce power for London and the south-east in the early 1980s.

The application for additional oil-fired generating capacity is the first effect of the Government's decision to reject CEGB plans for a series of American-designed light water reactors and insist on an initial 4,000MW programme of steam generating heavy water reactors (SGHWR).

In order to compensate for the reduced nuclear ordering programme, the CEGB will have to order additional of fossil fuel capacity. And with the long-term prospects for coal still in doubt, most of the new stations will be oil burning.

The Kingsnorth station will burn about three million tons of oil a year—about three per cent of Britain's current consumption—and will need storage for 300,000 tons of fuel oil. Supplies will be delivered to the station by tanker.

The generating board said yesterday that electricity from the station would be fed into the existing transmission system via a new 400KV switching station to be constructed on the site.

He described the Budget price control relaxations as insufficient.

Alfred Herbert's orders in UK slump by 70 pc

Alfred Herbert's orders in the UK have slumped by 70 per cent in the last three months, according to a report by the company's chief executive, Mr. Neale Raine.

The company's United Kingdom order intake was running at £140,000 a day in August, he said, but this had dropped to £100,000 in September and was now down to about £40,000 a day.

There were now definite signs of a downturn in the domestic market, Mr. Raine said. Capital investment plans were being shelved and this is only one step away from cancelling completely.

The company, whose survival depends largely on the promised injection of Government aid, is now banking on exports to make up at least 80 per cent of the fall in home orders.

Mr. Raine said that he now had £12m worth of export orders "on the book", £5m of which he expected to become firm commitments. The company's outstanding order book is reckoned to be above £30m.

The future of the group, which has lost £11m in the past 31 years, is now being studied by a tripartite consultative body comprising the Department of Industry, the company and its bankers, and union representatives.

The task, aided by nine consultative committees at the company's various factories, is to draw up a new long-term corporate plan and although its recommendations could come within three months, Mr. Raine made it clear that he did not expect the necessary capital reconstruction of the company to be completed before next summer.

Although it is by no means certain yet how much Herbert will need to see it through its investment plans, Mr. Raine estimates that the sum will be between £10m and £15m.

The Government is proposing to take an equity stake in Herbert through the planned National Enterprise Board, but has promised to direct interference with management.

Mr. Raine said: "If we can get the consultative arrangements and the planning agreement right, this will be a blueprint for industry and I will feel that I have contributed something."

State aid for new company formed by splitting of George Kent group

Anthony Rowley

In a surprise move last night, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, said he was giving state assistance to that part of the George Kent group which is not being taken over by Brown Boveri of Switzerland.

The interests affected are those being grouped into a new company, Scientific and Medical Instruments (SMI), which it now appears would be virtually unable to start life without aid under the Industry Act. Its financial position has undergone a material and apparently quite rapid deterioration.

It was Mr. Benn's decision last month to swing the Government's 24 per cent stake in George Kent behind the Brown Boveri bid that decided Kent would be split into two groups, one to be taken over by Boveri. Earlier the Government had backed a rival bid from GEC but bowed to Kent workers' wishes who preferred the Brown Boveri scheme.

Mr. Benn's aid to SMI will take the form initially of a bank guarantee (under the Industry Act) to enable SMI to continue in business normally while arrangements are worked out to meet its longer term requirements.

These, it is understood, include the possibility of the state taking a stake in the company, though an offer by GEC has not been altogether ruled out yet.

Mr. Benn's statement last night said that the "financial position of the companies which will comprise SMI has deteriorated to the extent that they would face difficulties soon after SMI had been established as an independent company."

This was elaborated upon by Mr. John Vaughan, Kent's chairman, in a letter to shareholders in which he said that voting on the legal Scheme of Arrangements to reconstruct the group had been adjourned for one week from yesterday.

Deliveries of the principal products of Cambridge Scientific Instruments have recently been materially lower than expected due to particular technical and production difficulties", Mr. Vaughan said. "This has led to trading losses, to an increase in inventories and to a shortfall in income."

There had also been some excess expenditure on CSI's new factory. As a result SMI's borrowings would be in excess of the bank facilities arranged. However, the facilities available following the government guarantee would be "fully adequate for foreseeable requirements."

A spokesman for Brown Boveri's financial advisers, Guinness Mahon, said the latest developments did not noticeably affect the asset values attributable to the SMI shares that George Kent shareholders would receive under the scheme.

Financial Editor, page 25

Cheaper cars with shorter life forecast

Our Midland Industrial Correspondent

The present trend towards more anti-corrosion protection on cars may give way to shorter life cars produced at minimum cost but with a large reclaimable content.

This controversial possibility was suggested yesterday by Dr. John Wallace, British Leyland's director of engineering research. He told a conference on motor vehicle corrosion in London that the majority of car buyers paid for technical features which would be of marginal benefit to only a few long-life buyers.

It was clearly enigmatic that the customer was willing to pay for longevity while legislation was forcing through rapid changes and outdated motor cars.

About 40 per cent of the purchase price of a new car was taken up in tax and dealer profits. With the larger volume which would result from shorter life cars this could be reduced.

Future developments of sealed engines should limit running costs over the first 50,000 miles to petrol, oil and minor servicing. In the hands of the private motorist the value of such a car after 100,000 miles would not justify a major overhaul.

In commercial use the effective life would be four or five years with a final overhaul before five years of light domestic use.

At present the recycling of materials used in cars is limited by the complexity of the recovery operation, but this could be improved with the substitution of a number of alternative materials such as aluminium for alloy steel and the use of wiring dyes in paint rather than pigments.

It was also possible to use replaceable coloured elastomeric skins which could be stripped off to avoid contamination during recycling.

To encourage recycling, a charge would be necessary at the time of the original purchase which could be recovered by an authorized scrap merchant.

ICI told of need for better labour relations

Margaret Drummond

National Westminster Bank and other institutions are to advance up to £3m to Welfare Insurance, it was revealed yesterday, when revised details of London & Manchester Assurance's rescue bid for the troubled life company were announced.

This is in addition to the £2m cash injection which Welfare's parent company, Edward & Bates, the merchant bank, has already agreed to make as a precondition of the purchase.

The extra funds, which will be progressively repayable within five years, are required primarily to increase the company's current investment income. According to yesterday's statement from London & Manchester, this "is temporarily depressed pending completion of properties already in course of development and the realization of low-yielding properties scheduled for early sale."

No mention was made of this extra funding requirement in last month's provisional agreement.

Following the injection of £2m, which Edward Bates is making through an offer of loan stock, details of which have yet to be announced, it will receive a token consideration of £50,000, but the original agreement by which the group received deferred shares in Welfare has now been abandoned.

The board of Welfare will be reconstituted to include representatives of London & Manchester and the National Westminster. As already announced, Mr. Lewis Whyte, the L & M chairman, will head the new board.

NatWest and others to advance Welfare £3m

The CIR report says ICI should adopt the principle of collective bargaining with strong and independent organizations as a basis for future policy. The CIR was disbanded when the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act came into force.

But the Department of Employment told it to produce the report after the Industrial Court ordered an inquiry following an application by the ICI staff association.

The CIR says its recommendations will call for radical changes in company policy on staff representation at all levels.

The company should do all it can to facilitate the growth of the membership of the appropriate union in the areas in which it has negotiating rights.

It says the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, which represents most ICI machinery staff, should appoint a full-time officer for ICI.

The CIR recommends the setting up of a joint negotiating committee for all monthly paid staff able to negotiate any question affecting all ICI staff equally. It also suggests a network of negotiating and consultative machinery linking local matters with the joint negotiating committee.

The report concludes: "Despite difficulties the company has faced, and will continue to face until changes in representational arrangements are brought about, there are grounds for confidence about the long term situation."

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Commission rejects plea for extra 7p on petrol

David Young

Applications for price increases by three big oil companies—Gulf, Texaco and Shell-Max—have been rejected in the past month by the Price Commission along with applications from other companies.

Gulf Oil (GB) had asked for an increase of 30 per cent on petrol products; Texaco for increases of 25 per cent, and Shell-Max for 23 per cent.

The increases, if allowed, would have been spread across the range of the companies' products, and would have added about 7p a gallon to the price of petrol.

This would have been in addition to the price increase caused by the VAT increase announced in the Budget and would have taken the forecourt price of a gallon of four-star to over 70p.

The price increase applications, it seems, have been rejected on purely technical points and the industry feels that the Price Commission will have to approve similar applications which will be submitted today and which will conform precisely to the conditions of the present Price Code.

The other companies which have had applications rejected include Scot-Bowyers, the meat company, which had sought to increase the price of sausages, meat pies and meat products by 7.2 per cent; and Glenville, which had asked for 12 per cent increases in its milk-based products.

Rosedale Industries has had an application to increase the cost of toys, organs, housewares and lampshades by between 30.8 and 40.6 per cent rejected.

The Readers Digest Association had sought to increase the cost of its magazine by 26.57 per cent and the records it sells by between 6 and 36.57 per cent.

Saudi scheme to aid consumers

Riyadh, Nov 14.—Saudi Arabia has a plan to give back to the consumers the increased revenues it would apparently stand to gain from the tax and royalty increases announced earlier this week in Abu Dhabi.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Minister for Petroleum, said yesterday that details of the plan would be announced or become apparent in about a week.

He said Saudi Arabia would solicit the cooperation of consumers and hinted the scheme could mean reducing the share of crude oil produced by the Arabian American Oil Co., Aramco, which its American shareholders are allowed to buy back.

He said the plan was to take from the oil companies and give to the consumers.

Wholesale interim profits down 23 pc

Wholesale interim profits fell by 23 per cent last year, according to a spokesman said that though turnover rose by 18.4 per cent to £163m, higher costs amounting to £10m and delays in introducing price increases were a heavy toll.

Financial Editor, page 25

17 tour firms still to meet air travel licence conditions

Patricia Tisdall

Of the 78 travel firms which the Civil Aviation Authority listed as not having fulfilled the necessary conditions for renewal of their air travel organisers' licences last month, 17 have still not been licensed.

Many of the applications are still being negotiated. But some companies have abandoned their application. One of these is Travelux, a firm based at Kenton in Middlesex whose main business is a travel agency, but which also operated a specialist tour operation.

Travelux, according to Mr. H. J. Coles, its managing director, had had to abandon a tour programme which would have set amateur sportsmen to Gibraltar next spring because of British Caledonian's decision to suspend scheduled services there.

The suspension which was part of the airline's overall rationalization plans has "wrecked our whole programme", Mr. Coles said. The company may resume tour operations next year.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 71.88 - 1.19
FT index: 182.9 - 3.3

Rises		Falls	
Ass News	10p to 52p	Barclays Bk	5p to 115p
Assam Frontier	7p to 72p	British Land	2p to 13p
Brit Am Tob	9p to 109p	Brit Am Tob	9p to 137p
Com Union	1p to 77p	Crouch Gsp	2p to 14p
Charter Cons	9p to 117p	GKN	5p to 136p
F&C	3p to 45p	Lmp Chem Ind	5p to 138p
French Kier	1p to 11p	MIM Bldgs	6p to 148p
NMC Invest	3p to 15p	Maynards	10p to 145p
Phillips Lamp	45p to 520p	Nat of Anat	8p to 185p
Rio Tinto Zinc	2p to 108p	Shelley	7 1/2p to 77p
Sealed Motor	5p to 23p	Sun Alliance	7 1/2p to 152 1/2p
UC Invest	15p to 395p	Tricentrol	4p to 30p
Unilever	1p to 155p	Union Corp	10p to 460p
		Ultrapar	8p to 96p

Sterling rose 105 points to 32.3140. The effective devaluation rate was 20.5 per cent. Gold advanced another £2.50 to \$188.50.

Commodities: Sugar prices fell sharply with the London daily price cut £25 to £565 while futures dropped between £21 and £31.50.

Coconuts: Futures were weak, £22.50 to £28.00, and coffee lost between £7 and 8. Apart from tin, which gained £40, there was little movement in metals. Reuters index was 7.3 lower at 1,240.1.

Reports, pages 25 and 28

Equities continued to fall. Gilt-edged stocks rallied.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of the Stock Exchange. It does not constitute an invitation to the public to subscribe for or to purchase any shares.

UNIFLEX HOLDINGS LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Act 1948 to 1967)

SHARE CAPITAL

Issued or proposed to be issued (fully paid) £233,000

Authorised £310,000

in Ordinary Shares of 10p each

Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for a listing for Ordinary Shares of 10p each of the Company which have been or will be subject to such listing being duly granted, issued credited as fully paid in pursuance of a Scheme of Arrangement, pursuant to Section 206 Companies Act, 1948, involving the share capital of Uniflex Furniture Limited.

Particulars of the Company have been circulated in the services of The Exchange Telegraph Company Limited and Moodies Services Limited and copies of the statistical cards may be obtained until 6th December, 1974 from:

R. LAYTON & CO.,
Austin Friars House,
2, Austin Friars, London, EC2N 2DU
and The Stock Exchange, London.

THOMAS FRENCH & SONS LTD.

"Ruffette" brand Curtain Styling Products
"K-Tex" brand Electric Surface Heating Products

RECORD RESULTS AGAIN

	Year to 30 June 1974	1973
Turnover	£7,703,227	£6,357,782
Profit before Tax	£890,688	£667,329
Earnings per Share	12.4p	10.3p

- Overseas sales exceeded 50% of the total.
- Increase in dividend limited by legislation. Final of 13.0975% makes 19.5975% for year, covered 6.4 times.
- Dismantling, removal and re-erection of entire plant and machinery to other factories, mainly at Wythenshawe, successfully accomplished.
- The three recent acquisitions all had a good year.
- Firm action being taken to control or cut costs without prejudicing long-term best interests of the company.

Mr. T. J. French, Chairman, states:

"We continue to develop new products, techniques and markets so that we retain confidence in the long-term future of the company."

Regd. Office:
Sharston Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester M22 4TE

Prices of new houses up 2 1/2 pc in third quarter

Margaret Stone

Prices of new houses rose in the third quarter of the year, after falling in the second quarter and remaining static in the first.

The index of average prices of new houses compiled by the Department of the Environment in cooperation with the Building Societies Association rose by 2 1/2 per cent to 221. The index dates back to 1970 when the base was 100. The figure relates to the more up-to-date mortgage approvals rather than completions.

The Department of Environment also provides details on house prices based on mortgage completions covering both new and second hand houses. The average price of new houses rose by 1 1/2 per cent to £11,200 while the average price of second hand houses was £11,030, an increase of 3 per cent on the previous quarter.

For all housing in the survey, the average advance was £5,540 representing 59 per cent of the average purchase price. The average recorded income of borrowers was £3,460, 41 per cent more than in the previous quarter.

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GOLDEN HOPE PLANTATIONS LIMITED

Issued Capital . . . £5,082,827 in 10p shares

Secretaries and Agents
Harrisons & Crosfield, Limited

	Year ended 31.5.74	31.5.73
Profit after tax	£2,555,758	£335,418
Dividend for year (maximum permissible)	£397,956 (1.845p)	£34,154 (1.8375p)

*Adjusted for capitalisation issue of 2 for 5 in December 1973.

CROPS HARVESTED

Rubber—kg	13,740,361	13,263,495
Palin oil & kernels—long tons	43,954	41,987
Cocoa—long tons	5,459	5,967
Cocoa—long tons	1,574	814

PLANTED ACREAGE

Rubber, Oil Palms, Coconuts and Cocoa—63,474 acres

Annual General Meeting—9th December 1974

Growing controversy likely over proposals to restructure the engineering profession

By Derek Harris

More controversial details emerged last night on proposals for a restructure of the engineering profession put forward by the Council of Engineering Institutions. The umbrella body for Britain's 15 chartered engineering bodies, the CEI, has been under increasing attack for alleged deficiencies in their federal structure.

At the same time Sir St John Elstob, president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, at the institution's annual dinner in London, was saying of the CEI: "I cannot see it as a present organized, ever projecting the image of a powerful single-minded body which knows where it is going and which speaks for a united profession."

It was the Mechanical Engineers, together with two of the other most senior institutions, Civil Engineers and Elec-

trical Engineers, which in a discussion paper urged the creation in place of the CEI of a new body, provisionally called the Institution of Engineers.

The idea is for all professional engineers to belong to the new body, able to vote directly the membership of the executive board. It could also be used as a means of bringing in members of non-chartered engineers' organizations if they reached accepted standards.

Sir St John said reactions to this plan had so far indicated a strong feeling in favour, particularly from younger members of his own institution.

He added: "I suspect the same may well be true at grass roots level in other institutions. He offered this olive branch to the CEI: "I sincerely hope that our objectives can be achieved by suitably modifying the constitution of the CEI to get rid of its federal structure,

rather than by setting up yet another organization."

But as more details of the CEI's counter suggestions to the three institutions' plan emerged last night, it looked even more likely that mounting controversy will emerge at an executive meeting of CEI scheduled for today.

The CEI has sent a confidential paper on the proposed restructure to some of its critics. The paper appears to suggest that technician engineers would have parity with chartered engineers, a prospect unlikely to find favour among many of the chartered institutions.

Support emerged from members of the three senior institutions for the idea of an Institution of Engineers running parallel with an Institution of Technician Engineers.

The CEI seems unlikely to favour this so long as it opts

for a single hierarchical structure. Nor would it meet Whitehall and Brussels pressures for a single body to represent engineers, especially in EEC matters.

Butting initiative: At the same dinner, Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of Rolls-Royce (1971), the Government-owned aero-engine company, said too much government involvement in industry could blur managerial initiative.

In a speech prepared for delivery at the annual dinner of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Sir Kenneth said: "Life in a highly competitive environment often requires relatively quick decisions based on commercial experience and good staff work—knowing that you have to take risks in order to compete and that you are bound to be wrong on occasions."

Government to double construction of factories

In a new effort to boost Britain's severely depressed construction industry, the Government is to speed £6m on doubling its advance factory building programme in the coming year.

The funds, allocated to the Department of Industry in Tuesday's Budget, will be spent on building 38 factories on Government-owned land in the North of England, Scotland and Wales and expanding five of the factories announced in September.

Mr Eric Heffer, Minister of State for Industry, said that a further £2m was to be spent on modernization and site development and £1m on buying land for future programmes. The latest advance factory programme is expected to provide 2,650 jobs in areas of high unemployment.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Private job agencies vital for efficient labour market

From Mr Donald Cropper

Sir, The article about private job agencies by Eric Wigham on November 5 mentions a number of points needing clarification.

When unions complain that the high rates paid to temporary agencies are inflationary and, at the same time, say that whilst appearing to earn more in cash they in fact lose on fringe benefits etc., these two statements are, of course, contradictory.

The federation agrees that properly calculated differentials should exist between the wages of permanent staff and temporary staff remuneration. It further believes that when calculating these differentials the advice of the trade unions would be valuable, but in spite of requests for meetings, they have so far refused to meet us.

Whatever the unions say, nobody who knows the full facts believes private employment agencies should be abolished, quite definitely not the Civil Service, and, in private, most responsible trade union officials wish their militants would shut-up on this topic.

Employers must be apprehensive at the thought of having to rely on the labour exchange for 50 per cent of their future staff. Not surprisingly, employees, whether permanent or temporary, would be equally worried.

However, do not take our word for this. Mr Kenneth Cooper, chief executive of the State Employment Service, when answering a question from a parliamentary select committee last year, stated: "If you are saying we're to abolish private employment agencies what would the effect be, I should think the effect would be a less efficient labour market than we have now."

"There are certainly areas of the labour market in which private employment agencies are working and working on a large scale. We could not begin to fill the hole if they were prevented from working."

Not only would it be impossible for the State Employment Service to cope with the demand for staff in many sections of the economy, but it would lead to private companies having to spend vast additional sums on their recruitment advertising.

The private employment agencies believe in competition and not in an unhealthy and inefficient monopoly. After all, it was the modern approach to job finding by the private employment agencies which triggered the state's determination to revamp its old queue-image.

In his last paragraph Mr Wigham suggests that employment agencies are expensive. Independent surveys, however, show that there is little difference between the cost of agency temporary staff and the cost of permanent staff, when employment on-costs are included.

The crux of the matter is that we want to meet the unions to discuss matters of mutual interest. Is this too much to ask?

Yours faithfully,
DONALD J. CROPPER,
Secretary-General,
Federation of Personnel Services of Great Britain,
120 Baker Street,
London W1.

NCB advertising makes mockery of coal shortfall

From Mr D. Brighouse

Sir, The country is warned by the National Coal Board that reserves of coal are down by six million tons compared with the same time last year, and that supplies to power stations may be inadequate if there is severe weather this winter. Yet day after day on commercial television we are exhorted by adverts from the coal, electricity and gas boards to:

- (1) Install coal-fired central heating and also "to enjoy the luxury of an open coal fire."
- (2) Purchase an electric cooker or other electric appliances and obtain "free a radio or electric blanket."
- (3) Come home to the warmth of gas-fired central heating or purchase a gas fire, usually less a substantial discount (where else could one purchase these items except from the Gas Board?).

Would not the immediate cancellation of such unnecessary advertising not only save money for these nationalized industries which are constantly "in the red", but also preserve precious fuel in short supply?

One wonders if those responsible have never heard of strikes by the coal and electricity industries, especially when the country can expect severe weather, which should make energy conservation even more essential.

Yours faithfully,
DICKIE BRIGHOUSE,
Pedlars Path,
Romney Road,
Oulton Broad,
Suffolk.

NEDO study on dilemma of inflation

By Malcolm Brown

Detailed evidence of a fundamental dilemma in countering inflation—that may individuals want to see prices stabilized but feel that they must run as hard as they can to keep their position in "vicious circle"—was published yesterday by the National Economic Development Office.

The report, based on a sample survey of 2,228 men and women in January, 1973, the week in which Mr Heath published his Phase Two proposals, shows that some 88 per cent of those interviewed were either concerned or very concerned about rising prices.

About 89 per cent wanted to see certain prices stabilized—meat and other food items ranking high in their priorities—and some 65 per cent of the men and 54 per cent of the women in the sample said they did not believe prices could be stabilized without limiting pay rises.

The report states: "One of the striking findings from the survey is that there was really no sign of an association between the attitudes revealed in the prices and pay claims questions which related to peoples' feelings about rising prices and the 'comprehension' question about the possibility of stabilizing prices without doing something about incomes."

*Attitudes to Price Increases and Pay Claims, NEDO Nonograph 4, £1.70; Neddys Books, NEDO, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, SW1.

Third-quarter GDP equals previous peak

By Tim Congdon

Gross domestic product rose by 1 per cent in the third quarter compared with the second quarter, according to figures released yesterday by the Central Statistical Office. This figure is based on a preliminary output estimate.

According to this measure, output in the third quarter was at the same level as in the third quarter of 1973, which was itself the highest recorded. However, over the first three quarters, output is 0.8 per cent down compared with 1973.

This fall is entirely attributable to the three-day week, which caused a serious output loss in the first quarter of this year. Output in the second quarter was higher than in the same period last year.

The recovery in the third quarter is probably common to all sectors of the economy. However, it is clear that output in the service sector has been more buoyant than in industry, because industrial production in the third quarter was still below the third quarter of 1973. Output from the government sector has also probably reached record levels.

GDP				
Gross domestic product at constant prices (1970=100) and seasonally adjusted.				
	Based on direct data	Based on indirect data	Based on total data	Average
	1973	1974	1975	1976
1971	101.9	100.8	101.5	101.4
1972	104.1	102.2	104.7	104.0
1973	108.5	108.7	108.8	108.4
1974 Q1	98.5	100.0	102.0	98.3
Q2	101.1	100.3	101.4	100.8
Q3	108.3	101.2	102.2	102.2
Q4	103.4	101.4	102.4	102.4
1975 Q1	102.4	98.9	101.9	101.3
Q2	103.3	103.5	104.7	103.0
Q3	108.3	103.7	105.4	104.3
Q4	108.2	106.7	107.1	106.2
1976 Q1	111.7	107.7	108.8	108.5
Q2	108.8	106.0	108.0	108.5
Q3	108.9	108.8	110.5	108.6
Q4	108.5	108.3	108.3	108.5
1974 Q1	107.1	108.7	107.1	108.0
Q2	108.9	108.4	108.4	108.2
Q3	108.9	108.4	110.5	108.2

* Preliminary estimate.

BSC aims to save some Scottish jobs

By Peter Hill

Indications are that the British Steel Corporation is revising its investment plans for Scotland. These form an important part of its 10-year development programme which were given yesterday.

Under the original proposals 6,500 jobs were scheduled to disappear under the closure programme, but revised Mr J. G. Stewart, managing director of the corporation's general steels division, forecast that there would be 4,700 laid off in Scotland by the early 1980s.

Speaking at a news conference given by Lord Bewick, Minister of State for Industry, after his tour of threatened plants, Mr Stewart said 2,400 jobs would be created as part of the £400m investment programme in new steel-making capacity in Scotland, a large part of which will be channelled to a plant at Motherwell.

Output of Britain's steel industry in the first 10 months of this year was 16.4 per cent less than the same period last year, and the latest production figures issued today suggest that forecast output for the year of 22.5 million tonnes may not be reached.

Llanwern reopened: The BSC plant at Llanwern, South Wales, which has been out of production for the past 12 days, a large part of which was reopened last night. However, one strike is still in progress and the steel-works is being picketed.

The decision to reopen the plant came after talks between BSC officials and representatives of the craft unions.

German borrowing expected to rise

West German overall public sector borrowing requirement is expected to rise to about 55,000 marks (about £3,160m) next year from an estimated 33,500m in 1974, Herr Hans Apel, the Finance Minister, said yesterday.

He told a press conference that the figures are based on latest estimates for tax income in 1974 and 1975 and represent increases on previous estimates.

Cammell Laird 'No'

Shop stewards at the Cammell Laird shipyard on Merseyside, which has been closed for a month by a strike of 2,300 workers with another 2,000 laid off, have been told by the company that they cannot negotiate directly on a new pay deal. The management has said that it must continue to deal with the district committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

Hope for easier credit

Bank of Japan officials have said the bank may be able to ease the credit squeeze after next April, if price rises level off during the first quarter of 1975. They said the wholesale price index was cooling down more than the bank had expected.

US car sales fall

United States car sales in early November fell 38 per cent to 136,921 from 250,178 during the same 1973 period, informed sources in Detroit said.

Recycling heat: hot water just goes down the drain

From Mr A. S. Winder

Sir, Recycling heat is a phrase used in your first leader of October 24. It reminded me of a notion I had several years ago, and recently applied in a simplified form at this house.

The heat in waste water from hot baths, washing machines, dishwashing etc, at present just goes down the drain.

If it were first put into a heat exchanger, and some of its heat used to warm the feed water to the hotwater heater or boiler(s), considerable savings could be achieved.

The amount of heat recovered would depend on the complexity of the exchanger, which in turn would decide its capital and maintenance costs. Such heat exchangers are commonly used

in manufacturing processes and in electricity generating stations. It is unlikely that the arrangement would be financially viable in private houses, except, possibly, if it were designed as an integral part of the bath.

But in large institutions such as hospitals, and in buildings used by large numbers of people, it would probably pay its way.

The complexity, and consequent efficiency and costs of the exchanger, would have to be carefully considered for each present building, or early in the design stages of new buildings.

Yours faithfully,
A. S. WINDER,
7 Kendall Green,
Kendal,
Westmorland.

Business debt

From Mr Paul Myrnes

Sir, It would be incumbent upon the CBI when it next publishes its members profit figures less the theoretical stock appreciation contribution (a debt or inflation) if it also looked to the other side of the balance sheet, and adjusted downward the real burden of its debt responsibility (a credit from inflation).

Such debt, £6,900m in quoted normal obligations alone, is not only secured in real money yet repayable in depreciated currency, but is moreover serviced at a negative real return to the beneficial owners, frequently pension funds and insurance policyholders, and in the better part subsidized by regrettably generous tax deduction rates.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL MYRNES,
Grange Lodge,
The Grange,
London, SW19.

RCM review

The following is the text of the annual statement to shareholders, dated 22 October 1974, by the Chairman of RCM Consolidated Mines Limited, the Hon. EA Kashita MP.

Last year reference was made by my predecessor to certain announcements made by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Zambia regarding the mining industry. Some of these measures, intended to give more effective control of the industry to the Government and people of Zambia, were implemented within weeks of President Kaunda's statement of 31 August 1973.

Since then further steps in this direction have been taken. In February 1974 Mr D A R Phiri was appointed an 'A' director and managing director-designate of RCM. I welcome him to the Board together with Messrs. L J Mwananshiku and L M Lishomwa. The 'A' ordinary shares, representing 51 per cent of the issued capital of the company, which were previously held by Mindeco Limited and were to have been transferred to the Minister of Finance to hold on behalf of the Government, are now in the name of Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation Limited. The Metal Marketing Corporation has been set up with offices in Lusaka and in London.

Meanwhile, negotiations with AMAX as a prelude to the realignment of President Kaunda's desire that RCM should be self-sufficient in the provision of the management and technical skills required for the running of its mines have virtually been concluded in almost every detail, except for the issue of compensation for the termination of the Sales and Management Agreements. The transfer of responsibilities to the management of RCM will be effected as expeditiously as possible. The talks have been conducted in a cordial atmosphere and I have no reason to doubt that they will be concluded in a manner that will allow for the consolidation of the mutual trust and co-operation that have characterized the association between the Government and AMAX since 1970. Both sides are acutely aware of the fact that this co-operation is necessary for the maintenance of the high standards of performance which have now virtually become a way of life with RCM.

I will now deal with the events and achievements of the past year in greater detail against the background of recent economic and other developments which affect either directly or indirectly, the copper mining industry in general and our own company in particular.

shortages of materials and spare parts. Spare capacity in the company's treatment plants was utilized for toll treatment on behalf of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited.

Finished copper production was 281 121 tonnes as compared with last year's 278 788 tonnes. Sales amounted to 277 738 tonnes at an average price of K1 444 compared with 282 855 tonnes at an average price of K817 last year.

PRODUCTION COSTS

The average cost of finished copper production f.o.r. mine increased by about 13 per cent over the period under review. In view of the greater increases in the prices of some major raw materials, particularly steel and oil-based products, which occurred during the year and the increased transport costs since the closure of the Rhodesian border, I regard the percentage increase in production costs as reasonable and an indication of a real effort on the part of management in trying to keep costs down. However, the increase during the 1974/75 financial year is expected to be higher as it will reflect the full impact of increased prices of raw materials which came into force towards the end of the financial year ended 30 June 1974.

FINANCIAL

Gross sales proceeds, derived mainly from the sale of copper, amounted to K408 million compared with K237 million in the previous year. Average gross revenue per tonne of copper increased from K817 to K1 444 per tonne. This increase was brought about by sharply rising prices in the third and fourth quarters of the year. Profit before tax was K223 million, an increase of K147 million. The net profit was £24 million as against K48.2 million for the previous year; K35 million was appropriated to reserves and K44 million was distributed as dividends. Long term liabilities at the year end were K48.9 million showing an increase of K3 million over the figure at the end of the previous year. Capital and reserves at the year end amounted to K266 million. Expenditure on properties, plant and equipment during the year amounted to K27 million.

COPPER MARKET

Copper prices continued the strong upward trend initiated during the previous financial year and on 1 April 1974 the cash wirebar seller's price established an all-time record of K2 158 per tonne. However, this pinnacle marked the turning point and a downward trend, which has persisted since the end of the year under review, ensued. The monthly average for cash wirebar seller's price was K1 300 per tonne in July, rising to K1 843 in May and falling to K1 568 in June.

Labour and related difficulties in some industrialized countries, and problems created by high oil prices, caused a downturn in the economic activities of these countries at the beginning of the second half of the year. However, the copper supply situation remained tight for most of the year. LME copper stocks fell from 42 300 tonnes at the beginning of July 1973 to 10 800 tonnes at the end of March 1974 but rose to 23 600 tonnes at the end of June. Since then they have continued to rise steadily, indicating an easing off in the supply and demand situation.

OPERATIONS

Mufulira Division Good progress has been maintained on rehabilitation of the mine. The P1 shaft has now been cleared down to the 960 metre level which has itself been cleared of mud. The waste pass between the 880 metre level and the loading box in P1 shaft on the 948 metre level has been cleared to permit development of the 800 metre level crusher chamber.

Planning and design work is well advanced for a sub-vertical shaft system and a 1 160 metre level crusher

station at Mufulira East. This project will enable the orebodies to be exploited at depth. Production from the eastern section of the mine has been further increased and now accounts for about 50 per cent of the mine output. At 14 shaft the commissioning of the 810 metre level crushing/conveying/hoisting system and the hoiling of the 730 metre haulage has enabled stoping to begin above this elevation in the eastern and western areas of the mine.

The electric furnace was brought back on range in November 1973 but since then throughput has been affected by breakdowns of ancillary equipment. The reverberatory furnaces, fired with heavy fuel oil, have operated satisfactorily. The periodic current reversal equipment in No. 4 tankhouse has not been successfully commissioned due to problems with the reversing rectifier which are yet to be resolved.

Luanshya Division The anticipated mining difficulties due to poor ground conditions have been resisted throughout the year. This situation is likely to continue for some time. Development of the Baluba section of the mine has progressed satisfactorily.

Handling problems in the Saluba section of the concentrator plant have been resolved. This is not only inconsistent with Zambia's view about the international community of nations of which she is an active member but it is also patently dangerous for Zambia's own well-being. Technical progress cannot be made by cutting ourselves off from outside contacts. Many Zambians who have had their experience elsewhere and so we shall be expected to play host to other nationalities who will want to learn from, or teach us something. This is good for the world community and Zambia.

What, however, must be stated unequivocally is that most, if not all, the key decision-making or controlling positions will need to be filled by capable, experienced and dedicated Zambians as soon as possible bearing in mind the need to maintain safety, efficiency and productivity on the mines. This will entail rigorous selection and intensive training programmes for those who show promise but they will need the support and assistance of experienced staff for some time. Support for the University of Zambia will have to be increased and the whole exercise will cost a lot of money, effort, disappointment and maybe sometimes tears.

But the measures announced by His Excellency the President last year in August will mean nothing if this commitment is not made and I can only hope that the shareholders, those who work on the mines, and the public at large will bear with us on the board and give us a little longer to work through these momentous times.

TRANSPORT AND SUPPLIES

Various transport problems encountered since January 1973 in routing materials and equipment into Zambia continued. Since January 1974 the ports of Dar es Salaam and Mombasa, and recently Lobito, have experienced congestion in varying degrees. However, the railway routes to Lobito and the road routes to Dar es Salaam and Mombasa operated satisfactorily. Air charters were used for urgently needed materials. The Tanzania-Zambia railway which is expected to be completed and to begin to take traffic by the end of 1975 could ease the inland transport capacity problems but inadequate handling facilities at the port of Dar es Salaam may continue to impose constraints. Steps have been taken to secure alternative sources of supply for goods hitherto imported from South Africa and investigations to promote local manufacture are continuing.

The inflationary pressures affecting the major parts of the world were directly responsible for substantial price increases of most supplies during the second half of the year, particularly in respect of oil-based products. This, together with increased costs arising from establishing

to the three-year agreement that expired on that date. An agreement for improved retirement benefits took effect on 1 March 1974.

Zambianization made steady progress, although there were some disappointments, but particularly good progress was made in the training of artisans, helping to reduce a major area of expatriate dependence. The industry now sponsors almost one thousand young men and women at institutions at tertiary level.

The loss of experience in the expatriate field remains a major worry. We are seeking to establish conditions of service appropriate to the nature of their employment. It is a complex situation which will not be resolved overnight, but I would like to reassure contract staff that we recognise the need to retain their skills and experience. We are fully aware of their essential role in the maintenance of production in a highly technical industry, and Zambianization would be quite impossible without their assistance.

My colleagues on the board and others within the industry are reviewing the whole concept of Zambianization. It certainly has never been Government policy or intention to put a Zambian everywhere in the mining industry by a given date. This is not only inconsistent with Zambia's view about the international community of nations of which she is an active member but it is also patently dangerous for Zambia's own well-being. Technical progress cannot be made by cutting ourselves off from outside contacts. Many Zambians who have had their experience elsewhere and so we shall be expected to play host to other nationalities who will want to learn from, or teach us something. This is good for the world community and Zambia.

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new sources of supply and increased transport charges, has resulted in substantially increased total costs.

CONCLUSION

Since the last Chairman's statement, made by my predecessor, Mr Humphrey Mufumba, on 22 October 1973, we have enjoyed buoyant prices for copper due to the extraordinarily good business conditions that obtained in most industrialized countries for the greater part of the past year. In the last few months, however, there has developed in those countries a general feeling that a recession, if not a depression, may develop—something which, if it materializes, is bound to affect our results in the coming year seriously.

The price of copper today is K852 per tonne which is substantially below the average for last year. People in many countries are pessimistic about the general global business outlook. While I do not wish to appear to be more knowledgeable than they are on conditions in their own countries I do feel that if the world's statesmen act with the co-operation which is necessary in order to correct the present economic malaise, they should be able to avoid dislocations of trade which could so seriously affect us as to interfere with our development programmes. In any case the Zambian copper industry of which RCM is a very important part is in excellent shape and quite well-equipped to compete technologically, commercially and cost-wise with any other comparable copper industry in the world. We have therefore reason to be optimistic about the future with any foreboding. On the contrary, we are in a state of readiness to face the challenges that lie ahead, doing everything possible to maximize production and minimize costs through efficiency and dedication to duty. Zambia is an active member of CIPEC and it is our hope that the consuming countries will understand the worries of producing countries in regard to the fluctuating price of copper. CIPEC is looking forward to closer collaboration between the consumers and producers so as to stabilize prices and to arrive at an accommodation in pursuit of sound international trade and economic development practices. Zambia will give full support to this policy and the board of RCM is united in this direction as well.

That the company is in such a healthy state is due largely to the untiring efforts of my fellow directors, management and all employees of the company. To them I extend my heartiest congratulations; I should also like to pay special tribute to Mr Mufumba, my predecessor, who steered the affairs of RCM with a high degree of competence during his tenure of office. To the other former directors also—Messrs. D C Mufumba, E G Kasondo and I H Muchangwa—I wish to pay my tribute.

As I said earlier the coming year may be fraught with trials, some of them brought about by external forces beyond our control. But the resilience of Zambia's copper mining industry is such that no matter what the challenges, your company can afford to face the future with an air of calm confidence.

Ryan Consolidated Mines Limited is incorporated in Zambia. Copies of the Chairman's statement, together with copies of the annual report and accounts, can be obtained from its London representatives, the Secretary, RST International Metals Limited, One Noble Street, London, EC2V 7DA.

RCM

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Chloride eases the pressure



Mr Edward Powell who retires from the chairmanship of Chloride Group today.

ors will not have to search for Chloride's balance sheet why a rights issue makes just now. At the March and total borrowings £27.6m of which £10.1m short-term, compared to £10.5m of which £4.2m short-term borrowings had £3.9m of which £1.5m was short-term.

sitedly, £4m of overdraft has now been converted a three-year term loan. £3m of the increase is expected by acquisitions and holders' funds have meant £2.7m. But the ratio is nonetheless up to 82 per cent, which means to look unbecomingly a base from which to invest in manufacturing by means of further

the moment, however, the of the balance sheet appear to be over-valuation in the lead price around £230 a share, to a peak last year will take some of the bearing capital although a reduction between now and year end seems unlikely.

ere of increase in borrowings should now be much while the new rules on appreciation should be £1m or so in cash-flow. While the trading situation remains reasonably buoyant, the 50 per cent interim improvement nearly half points for by the directors, still leaves a fair degree organic growth, especially as, with operating margin only slightly down. The of 12.6 per cent at the price of 40p on the fore- dividend this looks a really sound prospect, which means surprising that sub-underwriting should go so smoothly.

Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £32.8m
Sales £79.6m (£5.31m)
Pre-tax profits £7.9m (£5.31m)
Dividend gross 1.34p (1.23p)

hread

costs
rricane

ort for the bears of the ery sector was provided by bread yesterday which re- a 23 per cent profit at the interim stage. Fur- setbacks are likely from a majors with September ends, though smaller fry escape thanks to their cost structures.

ays in recovering price are largely in place, bread's case costs sur- b period rose to £10m, ing the benefits of the ary price increase and it pected that the current will bear an additional of extra overheads. Whitbread has managed h volume sales ahead with the national average, per- by 6 per cent, this extra e has been at a heavy cost

Interim: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £81.4m
Sales £138m
Pre-tax profits £12.5m (£16.3m)
Dividend gross 1.30p (1.25p)

Coats Patons Onto the switchback

The textile majors are now riding the wrong side of a massive commodities switchback, spectacular even by Korean War standards, which promises to add new thrills and spills to the familiar cyclical pattern. Following rumbles from Courtaulds earlier in the week, yesterday's interim report from Coats Patons drives home the message that world markets folded up abruptly in the second quarter of the year as destocking worked its way through the multitudinous layers of the textile chain, and wool and cotton prices veered downwards by about 30 per cent.

Its latest results, showing a hefty rise in interest charges all but obliterating an 11.4 per cent gain in trading profits, bear the scars of a downturn in the Australian market, and a disappointing response to the easing of price controls in the United States, as well as £1.3m exchange losses mainly accounted for by the group's Brazilian and Italian subsidiaries.

The group can expect increased difficulties in home markets during the second half, but a 23 per cent profit at the interim stage. Fur- setbacks are likely from a majors with September ends, though smaller fry escape thanks to their cost structures.

Thus, the classical pattern is emerging, only this time the geographically well-spread groups in traditionally stable product areas, like Coats, will feel the draught every bit as much as domestic manufacturers who have been coining it in export markets. The shares, which lost 31p to 26½p on the bearish statement, still look vulnerable on a yield of 14.7 per cent against

Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £40.8m
Sales £68m (£51m)
Pre-tax profits £3.7m (£4.47m)
Dividend gross 4.25p (3.15p)

tal, all yielding more and earning a higher proportion of profits in the United Kingdom.

Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £70.5m
Sales £213m (£193m)
Pre-tax profits £24.5m (£24m)
Dividend gross 1.34p (1.285p)

B & C The asset attractions

Against earlier expectations of roughly similar profits for 1974 British & Commonwealth is now upgrading its forecast—at least at the pre-tax level—to an improvement of around a tenth. But though that suggests something of a slowdown in the second half following a 50 per cent plus pre-tax jump in the opening six months, any drop in second-half trading profits will apparently largely reflect the fact that last year's second half took in a major contract completion on the aviation services side.

In general terms, then, the shipping side is having another satisfactory year, with South African trade remaining buoyant and enabling sharply higher costs to be satisfactorily passed on in higher freight rates.

In the aviation division the main impetus has again come from Bristol Helicopters, the gain here being partly offset by a difficult year for British Island Airways. Elsewhere, losses on the tour side are being reduced but not as fast as had been hoped.

While the low yield—a maximum prospective of 8.4 per cent—may continue to plague the shares, the fact remains that the group is still selling at well under half net asset value, with either the ships and properties or the quoted investments thrown in for free, depending on which way one likes to view the situation.

Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £40.8m
Sales £68m (£51m)
Pre-tax profits £3.7m (£4.47m)
Dividend gross 4.25p (3.15p)

Metal Box Overseas strength

Metal Box's strength in the first half derives largely from the leasing effect of continued high demand which has boosted the margins all round. The most dramatic improvement is overseas, where pre-interest profits went ahead 56 per cent on the back of a 34 per cent sales increase, and the inference here is of gains from more liberal pricing policies than at home.

Any potential benefit which revisions in the Price Code may bring in this respect has to be seen against a background of easing demand for food, beverage and other cans, as well as for plastic paper cartons. This fall-off has not been all that strong yet though. Meanwhile, overseas demand seems likely to continue rising, albeit at a slower rate.

There is good reason then to think that profits will reach around £40m pre-tax in 1974 against £30m last. A prospective p/e ratio of around 4 and an implied yield of some 10½ per cent at 17½p, allied with the soundness of MB's financial position (which the Budget will enhance by up to £5m), suggest that the shares ought to perform at least as well as the market.

Interim: 1974/75 (1973/74)
Capitalization £71.7m
Sales £224m (£167m)
Pre-tax profits £19.8m (£13.3m)
Dividend gross 6.5p (5.8p)

The computing concept known as the data base is causing significant changes in the structure and way of life of many large companies. It enables companies to respond more rapidly to uncertainty; it is industrializing white collar workers in much the same way that the shop floor was industrialized by the advent of mass production.

These points were among those argued earlier this week at a London conference by John Diebold, founder and president of the Diebold management consultancy group and prophet of automation for the past 20 years. A data base is in essence a large file of information which is held in a computer system. Its significance arises from the fact that it is a single, comprehensive file which can cover a company's whole operations; information can be extracted in many forms; and every user of the file can have direct access to it via local terminals.

As analysed by John Diebold, data base technology has an impact in four main areas: the role of data-processing managers; resistance within the organization to changing the system; the individual's role

in the organization; and the organization's ability to react to change.

For the data-processing manager, the advent of data bases raises two possibilities. First, because the users themselves now have direct access to the data base, the data-processing department may decline in importance, simply providing technical support and playing no part in decision making.

Alternatively, however, new roles may be adopted. The data base approach means that large, centralized systems covering, for example, personnel, administration, distribution and inventories may replace smaller, local systems.

These new systems could mark as great an advance as the introduction of the large, computer-based airline reservations and banking networks. And the question is: who will manage them? It could be the data-processing manager, who would thus move into the mainstream of corporate management.

The resistance to the installation of data bases in an organization is likely to be more serious than the usual inertia which opposes any change, because the new system is

associated with a real transfer of power.

Traditionally, the position of an individual or group in the organization was based largely on the possession or control of some information or knowledge. This position is clearly threatened when the knowledge is held in a data base.

Replacing human judgment in mixing processes by a process-control computer is a familiar industrial example of this principle. Now the principle is being extended more widely into commercial organizations, and much more than the sheer processing power of the computer is involved.

No wonder there is opposition. The barriers around individuals and groups are being broken down; there is strong resistance from those who feel their entrenched position to be threatened; and there is a further fear that the individual's own performance might be monitored using the immediate response data base.

This is closely linked to the third point, the role of the individual in the organization. Data bases can undoubtedly increase the power of the system over the individual.

As an example, the skill of a travel agency clerk, who previously used his knowledge of where to find information and how to apply it, is downgraded when an interactive computer system guides him through his work in a programmed manner.

"The individual", Diebold says, "has been included in the system more completely than ever before."

What we are witnessing, he continues, is the industrialization of the lower levels of white-collar work; and there is a close parallel with the period when the technology of mass production was revolutionizing industry.

Mass production downgraded the skill of the production line worker, but raised the skills needed by tool setters and patternmakers. For many shop-floor workers, mass production technology meant above all reliance on the system; according to Diebold it now seems clear that data base technology will mean the same for many white collar workers.

Finally, there is the influence on an organization's ability to react to outside changes. Historically, the business environment—in administration,

purchasing, production and finance, though not in marketing—has been stable, at least in the short term.

Now, by contrast, there are many basic commercial and economic uncertainties. These emerge as problems of inflation and prices, materials supply, capital and international relations.

In this situation, according to Diebold, data bases are becoming virtually indispensable for large organizations. Without these immediate access, full-information systems, a large company cannot respond flexibly to today's changes and uncertainties.

Many of the technical problems of designing data base systems are already solved; certainly all which are now appearing claim to offer this mode of operation. But, as Diebold pointed out, this week, large problems of management and industrial relations remain.

"We must not forget", he sums up, "that this technology is changing the very fabric of our corporate environment."

Kenneth Owen

Why the Greeks are keen on full EEC membership

On the first of this month it was exactly 12 years since the EEC-Greece association treaty was put in operation. For more than seven years this association treaty has been limited to its current "administration".

For Greece this involved a loss of \$50m in mostly interest-subsidized loans, a further potential loss of \$200m from the non-renewal of the financial protocol in 1968, cancellation of promised Community support for the establishment of an industrial complex in Volos and discontinuation of the discussions for the setting-up of a fund for Greek agriculture. This fund is intended to be similar and parallel to the European Fund for Agricultural Support and Orientation (FEOGA).

It was the price that the Greeks paid to maintain the military regime in isolation from Europe.

It was natural that the first government after the collapse of the military junta should have swiftly tried to "unfreeze" the association treaty. But surprise was expressed when it was reported that there now exists in Athens a strong interest not simply in the re-activation of the treaty but in attaining full membership of the EEC.

This interest is quite clearly revealed in the electoral manifestos of the two main political parties that are contesting the elections on November 17.

The present treaty offers the option of full membership by 1984, but nothing prevents the speeding up of the procedure. There are strong economic and political reasons which may lead the first "post coup" elected Greek government, when it replaces the present caretaker Government, to ask for full membership.

The EEC may then become what it was intended to be before the Norwegian setback: the Europe of Ten.

Contrary to prevailing scepticism about the desirability of association between developed and developing countries, the record of the Greece-EEC association shows that the treaty has brought large benefits to the Greek economy.

Over the decade 1962-1971 Greek exports to the EEC achieved growth rates much higher than could be expected either from the growth of Community imports from developing countries as a whole (excluding oil producers) or from Greece's changing competitive position in world markets.

In fact, over this period Greece suffered a small deterioration in her ability to compete in world markets relative to the other developing countries.

At the same time Greek imports from the EEC during the same decade have been only marginally above the level that can be explained either by the greater competitive ability of the EEC to supply goods to developing countries relative to the rest of the world or by the general growth of imports by Greece.

Association brought impressive gains to Greek exports without tying Greece's imports excessively to EEC markets. Greek exports to the EEC increased from 36 per cent of her total exports in 1962 to 42 per cent in 1971.

Greek imports from the EEC as a proportion of total Greek imports increased only marginally—from 43 per cent in 1962 to 44 per cent in 1971.

By the beginning of 1971 Greek exports to the EEC covered 37 per cent of the Greek imports from the Six compared with only 29 per cent in 1962.

Foreign direct investment has been greatly encouraged by association. Foreign companies with an eye on the growing EEC markets could locate in Greece and take advantage of the availability of low-wage labour without having that advantage eroded through the tariff which exporting to the EEC. A distinct upward trend in private investment flows can be recorded after the enactment of the association treaty.

It is interesting to see how these benefits of the association agreement can be further increased through full membership. The producers of Greece's basic agricultural products (eg, soft and hard wheat, rice, olive oil, wines, tobacco, fruit and vegetables) will certainly profit from the present Common Agricultural Policy.

Harmonization of the Greek agricultural policy with that of the EEC will also make profitable the introduction of new products in Greek agriculture. Finance through FEOGA will raise the productivity and modernize the structure of Greek agriculture.

The Federation of Greek Industrialists also made it clear through a report to the Council of Economically Active Population in 1972 that it wants a full membership. It argues that, apart from a few sectors, Greek industry on the whole is prepared for full membership, provided that the promotion of private industrial development through appropriate incentives will continue to be pursued consistently.

Strangely, a group strongly opposed to full membership was the Association of Greek Shippers. In a report to the council it argued that Greek shipping companies would be faced with serious problems, particularly over the manning of ships and the harmonization of national maritime legislations.

The impetus for full membership can also be seen as a response to the formulation of a common policy towards the Mediterranean countries by the EEC in the near future. An EEC Mediterranean policy, by making the EEC markets more accessible to a number of Greece's main competitors from the area, may undercut the favourable position so far enjoyed by Greek exports.

But it is perhaps on the political front that Greece can derive the greatest advantage by linking her future to that of the EEC countries. Situated in a strategically sensitive area, in a part of the world which has experienced serious upheavals all too often, the overwhelming majority of Greeks have come to realize that their future could be more secure if their economy and society become more interwoven with an independent and powerful European Community.

Such a development will also act to stabilize their internal democratic institutions and make the recurrence of the events of April 1967 a very remote possibility indeed.

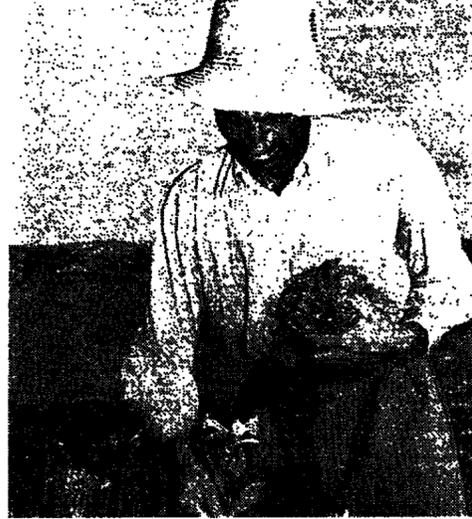
If and when the new candidate for the tenth place in the Community's house presents itself, the situation will be radically different from that prevailing in the case of Norway—the prospective member that opted out.

This time it may be the Community that will decide to opt out. Short-term expediency may induce member states to keep out a country whose internal civilian institutions have yet to prove their stability.

The present state of Greek-Turkish relations is another factor that will make a number of EEC countries reluctant to speed up at this stage the procedure for full Greek membership.

Yet full membership will have its own feedback effect on the Greek institutions and will help to promote stability in the Eastern Mediterranean.

George Yannopoulos
Mr Yannopoulos is deputy chairman, Graduate School of Contemporary European Studies, University of Reading.



A grower gathering tobacco leaves in a family field. Tobacco is one of Greece's basic agricultural products.

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Business Diary: Old Moore's Alchemy • BSI approved

ars or so ago Alan Moore himself caught up in a but routine export credit since the building of an alum smelter in Bahrain. My emerges as the man whom the Bahrainis are up hopes for the transition of their island into f the bigger Middle East ial centres.

re's one-year secondment: director generalship of in's Monetary Agency as a reminder to the rs now beating their way over to the Middle East personal contact is all in cab world. Moore's bank, ms & Glyn's, is not parly strong in Bahrain, but involvement in the £50m financing led him into nifful relationship with in's finance minister, Mahmood Al-Alawi.

Monetary Agency is still g off the ground and Al- is depending upon the old Moore to give it n. There are now 16 n on the island, several than can be justified tically, but Bahrain thinks well situated to compete Beirut and Kuwait as a ping financial centre. It is e in which to live and a trading tradition and ent communications.

re will be involved in the g of Bahrain's pro- s, which will call on all perience he has developed s his 21 years at Williams n's, most of them spent in international department he is now a deputy or.

as Moore told Business



Alan Moore: carrying Bahraini hopes.

Diary yesterday, Bahrain is nothing like so flush with cash as some of its neighbours. It would not shake sterling if I pulled everything out", he remarked.

Relief

The British Standards Institution top brass are heaving a £1m sigh of relief round at their prime-site offices—a couple of half floors of Fountain House on Park Lane and a seven-storey office block in Park Street. The success of an appeal will allow them to stay in the offices until the lease runs out in 2034.

residential development, which would have put the institution on to the streets. At current office rent levels this would have cost another £1m a year.

Even without such a body blow, the institution—which in its 73 years has set out well over 100,000 specifications on what is desirable for everything from giant cranes to beehives—was anxiously planning to raise subscriptions on membership.

Individual subscription rates, which run from about £10 a year to many thousands of pounds, will have to go up by about half to offset the phasing out of government aid which in 1973-74 peaked at around £500,000. More members, hard to come by with inflation forcing organizations to look after the new pence, would ease the need to raise subscriptions by so much.

The BSI questions those who wonder about its need for such extensive accommodation in Mayfair. Of its staff of more than 1,000 about half are in the buildings under appeal.

But it constantly plays host to such a flood of members, advisers and international brethren that conferences have spilled into the corridors, or, during the summer, into Hyde Park. Even though, mercifully, has finally been settled there is now a boom in consumer product standards.

Born a Londoner, Sharp was marketing manager of British Nylon Spinners in 1965 when its interests were merged with those of ICI Fibres. Later he crossed the Atlantic to join Monsanto and, based in New York, became assistant general manager, commercial, for the Monsanto Textiles Company.

Two years ago he returned to Europe as director, commercial, of Hoechst in 1972 moved from Brussels to London to become deputy chairman of Monsanto Limited. When he takes over the chairmanship at the beginning of next year he will continue to serve as a member of the European and United States management boards of Monsanto Textiles and will keep on his appointment as director, commercial, international, of that company.

Preoccupied as he must be with the current downturn in the textile cycle and the softening of the international chemical market, Sharp is in a good position to keep a check on the energy supply situation. He is also a part time member of the London Electricity Board.

Bedmongery

Quilts, those items of billowing bedmongery from the colder regions of Europe are now reasonably popular in Britain.

Scots habit of clinging to the old family bed promised little hope of growth.

Christie launched the firm into cost-cutting measures when annual turnover has risen from £110,000 to about £1.8m. Now the company has decided to concentrate entirely on quilts, but ran into the problem of assuring a constant source of filling material.

Most natural feather and down supplies came from China and were therefore vulnerable. Christie heard that Hoechst were to push their Trevira trademark in Britain and clinched a deal.

Now his firm is wondering whether sales from the East Kilbride plant could be extended to North America, and also to Holland and France, two continental countries which agree with the Scots that bed warmth equals blanket weight.

Christie, who is 36, believes the energy crisis is on the company's side. As the cost of central heating soars and people begin to worry about their thermostats, they will consider whether duvets are a more economic way of keeping warm at night.

TELEFUSION LIMITED



In his report to the Annual Meeting, the Chairman, Mr. J. C. Wilkinson, said:

"We expect a difficult period for trading in the U.K., and are well prepared for it. The net asset position reflects the increasing strength of the Group to meet any problems of the future. The profit for the second half year exceeded the profit achieved in the boom conditions of the first half. We are maintaining profitability consistent with an improvement of Group liquid resources arising from growing cash flow. Rental income has provided a major portion of our record net cash flow, and is of a highly stable nature."

- FINANCIAL FACTS YEAR ENDED 27th APRIL, 1974.
- * Turnover up 41% at £45m.
 - * Pre-tax profits up 10.7% at £3.56m.
 - * Net cash flow at record £7.8m.
 - * Maximum allowed dividend of 4.09p per share.
 - * Net assets 36% up on previous year.

Mr. John Wilkinson, Managing Director, commenting on current progress said:

"We are continuing to increase our market share on both rental and retail and I am pleased to announce that our colour television rental subscribers are now higher than at 1st May when we sold our London Rental accounts. Our overheads are being contained which will aid future profitability."

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Secretary.
PRESTON NEW ROAD · BLACKPOOL · FY4 4QY.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Price Co of Canada gets bite at 7m offer

Price Co of Canada seen suspended on the Stock Exchange, and exchanges in Canada, are offering Abitibi...

Mining Messina profits nearly double

Spurred by a near doubling in pretax profits of the 53 per cent-owned MTD (Mangula), Messina (Transvaal) Development Co saw its own profits...

Gold Cross drum up response

With its shares now around 45p against the current 63.5p value of the offer from American group G. D. Searle & Co...

Further bond offer from Japan

Hard on the heels of Warburg's \$20m issue for the Bank of Tokyo comes another Japanese bank Eurobond issue...

Issues & Loans

Tokyo offered a sinking fund, Nippon Fudosan offers a purchase fund which does not require mandatory drawings...

Oil placing

A placing of 3.5 million shares of 50p at 51 per share in Gannett Offshore Production Services, a new company, is to be made.

Green Props. reply lower

Green Props. reply lower, going from a profit of 0.6 to a loss of £162,000 in the second half...

Tea groups recover

Two more tea companies report a recovery in profits for last year. At Assam-Dooars for pre-tax jumped from £121,000 to £451,000...

RCM expects even higher costs

Roan Consolidated Mines saw its costs rise by 13 per cent in the year to the end of June due to higher steel and oil prices...

Briefly

B.E.T. OMNIBUS SERVICES Taxable profits of B.E.T. Omnibus Services, (almost wholly owned by British Electric Traction) in the half year...

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Table with columns for Eurobond prices, including Straight, Convertibles, and various international bonds.

leap by Moss

leap by Moss, the halfway stage of the Moss Engineering warned of the problems...

GLASS GLOVER-BAT

Company is selling its Boots warehouse to British-American Tobacco for £242,500 cash.

SW Africa Co looks for similar result

South West Africa Company expects that the results for 1974 when pretax profits jumped from £149,000 to £215,000...

JAMES FINLAY

For £51,500 cash, coy has acquired 40 per cent of Servoll held by Calver Guard Bridge, giving it full control.

Wall Street

New York, Nov 14—Wall Street stocks climbed sharply in opening dealings buoyed by a tentative settlement in the coal strike...

port-Gundry

over and profits of Bridgwater (Holdings), the r-based netting and cord-makers, reached peak levels

HERMAN SMITH

Net profit, before tax, etc. for the year to June 30, £213,000 (204,000). Total dividend raised from 0.525p (adjusted) to 0.553p.

J. N. NICHOLS (VIMTO)

Turnover for half year, £52,000 (£41,000) dividend cut from 4.2p to 3p. Raw material shortages, especially sugar, have caused static sales and low margins. Shortages continue.

JAMES DAWSON & SONS

Turnover for half year, £12.2m (£9.8m) and pre-tax profits, £33,000 (£22,000) of turnover of £14.5m (£11m). Interim dividend up from 1.42p to 1.87p, and results for full year should justify payment of balance of permitted increase.

INTERIM STATEMENT

An International Group in many fields of textiles COATS PATONS LIMITED Interim Announcement

Table with columns for Jan/June 1974 and Jan/June 1973, showing financial results like turnover, trading profit, and investment.

As is our practice, foreign profits have been converted to sterling at estimated year-end rates of exchange. This gives rise to an exchange loss in sales of £5,500,000...

Sales rose by 10.6% overall with the U.K. showing an increase of 9.7%. After absorbing the exchange loss quoted above, trading profits rose by 11.4%...

Interest charges have increased enormously as a result of higher interest rates and the additional borrowing required to finance cotton purchases at more than double previous prices.

There is no significant movement in overall tax rates, and no provision is required in respect of advance corporation tax not immediately recoverable.

Profit earned for ordinary shareholders increased by 4.9%. Prospects for the year are not good. Exchange losses are estimated at £3,500,000...

Available evidence would indicate a recessionary trend in most world markets and trading conditions are becoming increasingly difficult.

NY silver closes above worst

New York, Nov 13—Comex silver futures rallied from a mid-afternoon low to close 4.3 to 9.0 cents net over the previous day's closing...

Canadian Prices

Table listing various Canadian commodities and their prices, such as Wheat, Flour, and Lumber.

NY silver closes above worst

New York, Nov 13—Comex silver futures rallied from a mid-afternoon low to close 4.3 to 9.0 cents net over the previous day's closing...

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THE SEAGRAM COMPANY LIMITED

At the Annual General Meeting of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited held yesterday in Montreal it was approved that the corporate name be changed to The Seagram Company Limited.

The Board of Directors believes that the newly adopted corporate name more accurately reflects the Company's expanding interests in business areas other than distilling and more closely identifies the Company with its world known trade name 'Seagram'.

The Seagram Company Limited announces record figures for the 18th consecutive year. For the Fiscal Year ended 31 July 1974 the fourth quarter net income was \$26,016,000 against \$23,529,000 on sales of \$440,886,000 against \$387,279,000.

* Includes an extraordinary charge of \$4,613,000 (13c. per share) for the third quarter of Fiscal Year 1973.

THE ANTOFAGASTA (CHILI) AND BOLIVIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

The Annual General Meeting of The Antofagasta (Chili) & Bolivia Railway Company, Limited, was held on November 12 in London.

In the course of his address, Mr. Leslie F. Crick, the Chairman, said:— Our main concern for the moment is how we shall be able to remit our future profits in keeping with the Government's indication that we shall be permitted to do so.

Clearly, for us to give such an undertaking on an investment of £9 1/2 million is quite impossible and indeed the requirement in our particular case is wholly impracticable. It would entail the building of a completely new railway.

The Managing Director has, however, during the past few weeks been able to explain our peculiar circumstances to various Government Authorities and it now seems as if we may be authorised to negotiate direct with the Central Bank on the matter of future profit remittances.

In view of these and the earlier concrete indications of the Chilean Government's goodwill towards the Company mentioned in my Statement, your Board feels able, and has this day decided to pay on 6th January 1975 one year's dividend on the 5% Cumulative Preference Stock. Thereafter, the dividends on that stock will be 2 1/2 years in arrears.

The report and accounts were adopted.

ADAMS FOODS

'MOST SATISFACTORY YEAR' Major Expansion Scheme

at Elkes with Mr. Joseph C. McGough, Managing Director of the Irish Dairy Board as Chairman, Mr. Brian Joyce, Managing Director of Adams Foods as Vice-Chairman and Mr. Andrew Brochwicz-Lewinski as Managing Director.

Your Directors are confident that under the added impetus of this new leadership, Elkes will achieve higher levels of profitability. Lloyds Dairies Limited: Fruit Juices Launched During the period under review an all time record was achieved in the volume of production of Ever Ready Milk. Full scale production of U.H.T. Milk was commenced by Lloyds in Cardiff six years ago. The plant is now working to full capacity producing milk for both home and export markets.

The Annual General Meeting of Adams Foods Ltd. was held on 14th November, at Leek, Mr. J. H. Adams (Chairman) presiding. The following are extracts from the Chairman's circulated statement:

Three-Phase Development Project May was a notable month in the Company's development in that it saw the inauguration of a major expansion scheme at Leek to enable the Company to meet the ever-increasing requirements for its food products. Work is in progress at Barnfields, adjacent to the site of the group transport division headquarters and depot, on a three-phase development scheme which gives the group a further 50,000 square feet of covered storage area. Phase One of this embodies two separate warehousing areas for dry goods and for products requiring chilled conditions. These premises cover an area of 28,000 square feet and have a combined capacity of more than 2,000 tons. Phase Two is a butter cold store designed to contain 4,000 tons of butter in an area of 16,000 square feet which is being built as a co-operative enterprise with our parent organisation, the Irish Dairy Board.

Phase Three is a 1,000 ton cheese storage building designed for completion by the end of 1974. This building programme still leaves room for further expansion at the Barnfields site and further development plans for this area will be announced in due course.

Profit and Dividend The turnover and profits for the 14 months ending June 29th for the group were £48,578,711 and £428,701 respectively. Bearing in mind the very difficult circumstances that prevailed during this trading period we regard the result as most satisfactory. The three day week which substantially reduced demand for certain of our products coupled with prohibitively high interest rates combined to make the second half of our year a most difficult trading period. I would like to pay tribute to the very excellent way in which our employees have performed during these difficult times. We propose a final dividend of 0.525p net per share.

Elkes Biscuits Limited Your Directors are pleased to report that towards the end of the Accounting Period a trading with the sought return to profitability was achieved. Elkes has completed installation of new production lines to help meet the increased demand for their range of biscuits which has been brought about by aggressive sales policies. The new production lines which incorporate sophisticated automatic cream-filling equipment brings the total number of lines to 16 in operation at the Uttoxeter factory. A management restructuring has taken place

Table with columns for 1974 and 1973, showing Profit before Taxation, Taxation, Profit after Taxation, Less Extraordinary Items, Profit after Taxation & Extraordinary Items, Less Preference Dividends paid, Profit attributable to Ordinary Shareholders, Ordinary Dividends Interim of 0.525p per share net paid 26 February 1974 (1973 0.75p per share gross), Final of 0.525p per share net proposed, Retained Profits of the period, Earnings per share.

THE REPORT AND ACCOUNTS WERE ADOPTED.

GOLD

e of reserves as collateral for loans

yn Westlake
January 1969, when
Volcker became
Secretary for Mon-
etary Affairs at the United
States Treasury, the most
serious world monet-
ary problem has been the
American objective
of getting gold out of
its role within the
international exchange and
system.

At this time it became
clear that the Wash-
ington only the accom-
plishment of that objective
was a substitution for
a new, man-made
monetary system within the
United States. The kind
of rate policies by all other coun-
tries dealing with im-
balance of their trade

of a strong re-
action, led notably by
South Africa, had
marched down the road to
nationalization of the
metal. However, the
gold lobby has taken
comfort from the fact
that the monetary role of
gold has been traced back to
and that it has many
previous precedents.
One such precedent was
even made in the
Lycyus about

introduced
system under
state authority
compulsory to
as media of
iron bars made
for practical pur-
poses. A special process
of coins or
metals was out-
lined and was subject to
penalties. However
the system seems to
be much less than a
success.

the ages gold
has gained a universal
acceptance. Clearly, the
gold today is not to
be used as a medium of
exchange in gold,
principally on London
and
citizens of those
countries where gold hoard-
ing is both legal and tradi-
tional. The great use of
gold is the fact that the
free price is four times
greater than the official
price of \$42.22 a troy ounce.

This has resulted in grow-
ing pressure to reach a com-
promise whereby gold
reserves can be unfrozen
and used to pay oil deficits
at something close to the
price obtaining in the free
market. Yet, not unna-

aturally, United States Treas-
ury officials are reluctant to
see their progress reversed,
and gold restored as a prin-
cipal medium of exchange.

A plan agreed by several
finance ministers of the
European Community meet-
ing in The Netherlands last
April, which would have
permitted gold to have cir-
culated between Community
members at prices above
the official level, has since
been almost abandoned, pre-
sumably at United States in-
sistence. Professor Willem
Duisenberg, the Dutch
Finance Minister, was sent
to Washington to discuss
the EEC proposals with
American officials, but does
not seem to have had much
success.

Afterwards, the United
States and other indus-
trialized nations arrived
at an agreement whereby
gold reserves could be used
as collateral for interna-
tional loans, and that such
reserves could be valued at
free market prices to raise
their book value and conse-
quently a country's credit
worthiness.

Italy, which has a large
proportion of its reserves in
gold and most desperately
needs to raise foreign loans,
has become the first coun-
try to benefit from this
scheme. In September, the
West Germans lent Italy
\$2,000m, with the latter
offering its gold as collat-
eral, valued at about \$120
an ounce.

This, together with an
earlier decision permitting
monetary institutions to
sell, but not buy from the
free market, has made the
American book because
it would reduce total mon-
etary holdings of the metal
appears to have taken the
steam out of the issue.

But it is clear that United
States Treasury officials
remain adamantly opposed
to any large increase in the
official price of gold. In-
deed it remains a possibility
that, if the continuing rise
in the free market appeared
to threaten monetary stabili-
ty, America might begin
selling its own holdings to
reverse this trend.

Alternatively, it might
mount a campaign to force
the International Monetary
Fund—which is also a large
holder of the metal—to sell
its own holdings. European
central banks have them-
selves been reluctant to
take such action while the
free price continues its
dizzy rise.

Against this background,
it seems superficially
strange that the American
Administration has given
way to pressure to allow its
citizens to buy gold legally
for the first time since the

1930s. New markets for this
purpose will effectively
begin operating from Janu-
ary, and might be expected
to raise demand on the free
market, together with the
price.

But this move is not
really inconsistent with offi-
cial American government
philosophy. It is not an
admission (as some people
suggest) that gold, not
paper currency, is the only
true store of value in an
inflationary age. Rather, it
is seen as a declaration that
gold is merely another com-
modity, having no part in
the monetary system, in
which private individuals
should therefore be free to
speculate.

Inflation has presented
the other main threat to the
United States objective of
demonstrating gold, however.
This is not simply because
gold seems to many people
the only way of safeguard-
ing their savings, and there-
fore creates an uncomfort-
ably buoyant free market. It
is because of the danger
that inflation could destroy
paper currencies, leaving a
monetary vacuum that
would almost certainly be
filled by gold.

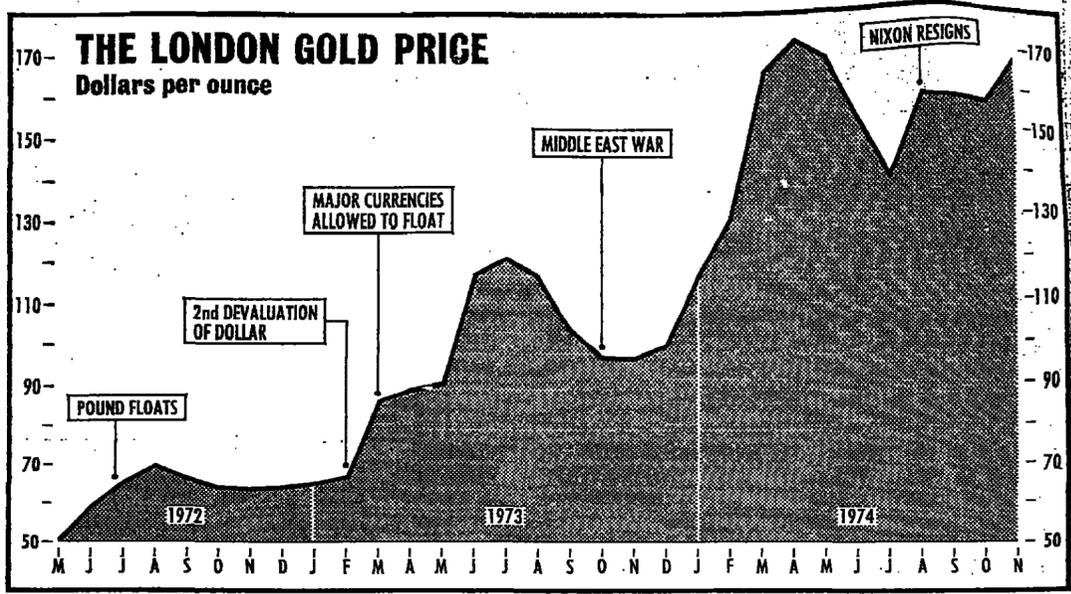
For many years there
have been unfashionable
economists who have de-
cried the lack of financial
discipline in the manage-
ment of domestic economies
because of the total depend-
ence on paper currencies.
Some of these economists
date the present sharp rise
in world inflation from the
day in August, 1971, when
President Nixon suspended
convertibility of dollars into
gold.

As inflation has in-
creased, so these views have
become steadily less eccen-
tric. The calls for a return
to the disciplines of some
gold-related monetary sys-
tem are now more strident.

Yet, for the time being,
the opposite view still pre-
vails: that it would be a
retrograde step to return to
a system that is less flexi-
ble, less conducive to eco-
nomic growth, and depend-
ent on the arbitrary
beneficence of nature and
the development of a tech-
nology capable of mining
ever deeper, or discovering
new nodes.

While, arguably, the offi-
cial price could be con-
tinuously raised to keep
abreast of the rising
demands for financing
trade, this is viewed as un-
just and unfair, as it bene-
fits only those countries
well endowed with the
metal.

The battle over the
demonstrations of gold is
likely to be as fierce in the
coming years as it has been
down the centuries.



Removal of bullion ban will have big impact on price

By Frank Vogl
US Economics
Correspondent

The ban on American citi-
zens buying and selling gold
bullion, which has operated
for 41 years, will be lifted
on December 31. This move
will have a big impact on
the world market price of
gold, on the manner in
which the world market is
organized and on the posi-
tion and role of gold in the
international monetary sys-
tem.

The gold price will rise
because of considerable pri-
vate demand for bullion in
the United States. At first
the novel appeal of owning
some gold will encourage
people to buy the precious
metal. Some prudent invest-
ment managers, fully aware
of the disadvantages of own-
ing gold, may be tempted,
like a certain Swiss bank
manager, to bolster their
own confidence and prestige
by using a gold bar as a
paperweight on their office
desks.

The impact of the novelty
appeal of ownership will be
reinforced by the hard-
pressed selling of many
shrewd American business-
men. Some big department
stores, jewelry shops, and
even beauty parlours, are
preparing to sell gold.

In addition, there is a
swiftly growing number of
American gold dealers set-
ting up shop now, many of
whom have been encouraged
by the demand for gold
coins this year.

Mr Thomas Wolfe, direc-
tor of the United States
Treasury's gold and silver
operations, admits to being
surprised at the level of
demand for gold coins, not-
ing that it could well
amount to four million
ounces for 1974 as a whole.

Preparations for
futures trading

Banks are preparing to
sell gold to their customers
and some will have to build
up stocks. This by itself
could strengthen speculation
outside the United States
that Americans will be very
large bullion buyers.

Supporting all these pre-
parations are the plans of
American markets to deal
in gold. The New York
Stock Exchange, according
to its president, Mr James
Needham, is seriously con-
sidering starting a secondary
market for spot gold.
Commodity markets in
Chicago, New York and San
Francisco have preparations
well advanced for trading in
gold futures.

In sum, all sectors of the
investing public will be
catered for. The small invest-
or, looking for some sort of
security from the pressures
of inflation, may well be
tempted in this country, as
he has been in others, to
buy some bullion.

Factors such as these
should produce a surge in
the price of gold. The only
argument against an in-
crease is the belief that sup-
plies will rise to meet the
new demand. A sharp in-
crease in supplies from the
Soviet Union, South Africa
and American mines seems
improbable; the only other
source of supply is the Uni-
ted States Treasury.

Mr Wolfe has given a
warning that if high Ameri-
can demand, which will
have to be satisfied by gold
imports, results in a
deterioration in the balance
of trade then the Treasury
will start selling from the
Government's gold stock.
Such sales are not, however,
likely to be large, partly
because the Treasury itself
is fully aware of the need
to keep reserves of gold and
partly because large sales
would produce protests
from Congressmen of con-
siderable influence on Cap-
itol Hill.

Mr James Sinclair, a
partner in the New York-
based Vilas and Hickey In-
vestment Company, esti-
mates that new demand for
gold totalling some 300
metric tons may develop as
backing for the United
States exchanges planning
to start trading in futures.
This is probably a conserva-
tive guess and is based on
the developments in recent
years of demand for silver
and silver futures markets.

Mr Sinclair also main-
tains that the United States
will continue to be the
world centre of the inter-
national monetary system.
The demand for gold, after
all, rests to a large extent
on the instability of the
economies of developed in-
dustrial countries. High in-
flation and grave uncertain-
ties about currency
exchange rates are stimulat-
ing the return to basic
forms of wealth: gold is ris-
ing in popularity.

This is not just the case
for individuals but for
nations as well. The erosion
of currency values, pro-
duced in part by inflation
and in part by the balance
of payments chaos resulting
from the vast increase in oil
prices, is making many
countries keener than ever
to hold gold.

The problems have
resulted in major nations
agreeing that gold may be
used as collateral among
nations for loans with its
value being in line with
market rates. The rise in
gold's value in the markets
serves only to increase its
importance as a reserve
asset to countries, especially
those like Italy, with
chronic balance of payments
difficulties. Thus gold once
again becomes a more im-
portant unit within the
reserves system of the inter-
national monetary system.
This development will
make it all the harder for
the directors of the Inter-
national Monetary Fund to
agree on phasing gold out
of the monetary system and
replacing it with special
drawing rights. Such agree-
ment for most will be reached,
according to decisions by
the IMF's governors, by
next February.

Failure to agree on this
question could directly
result in failure by the IMF
to agree on a rise in the
quotas of IMF members.
The quota review is also
due to be completed by Feb-
ruary and the widespread
hope is that oil-producing
countries will get particu-
larly large increases, there-
by making them more
directly liable as backers
for any loans that the IMF
may grant to countries in
balance of payments diffi-
culties.

But to increase the quotas
is to raise problems of
financing. The easiest way
would be to abolish the offi-
cial gold price and allow
countries to revalue their
gold reserves in line with
the free market price. To
do this, however, could be
inflationary.

All in all, the lifting of
the ban on American citi-
zens owning gold could not
come at a worse time for
the international monetary
system.

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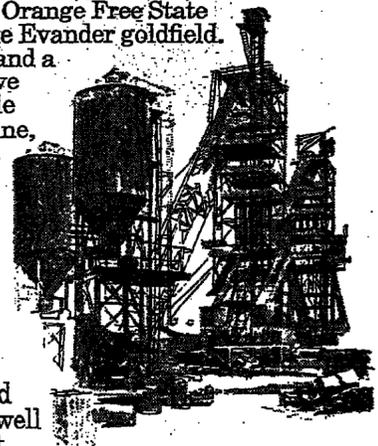
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beck me to come on.*

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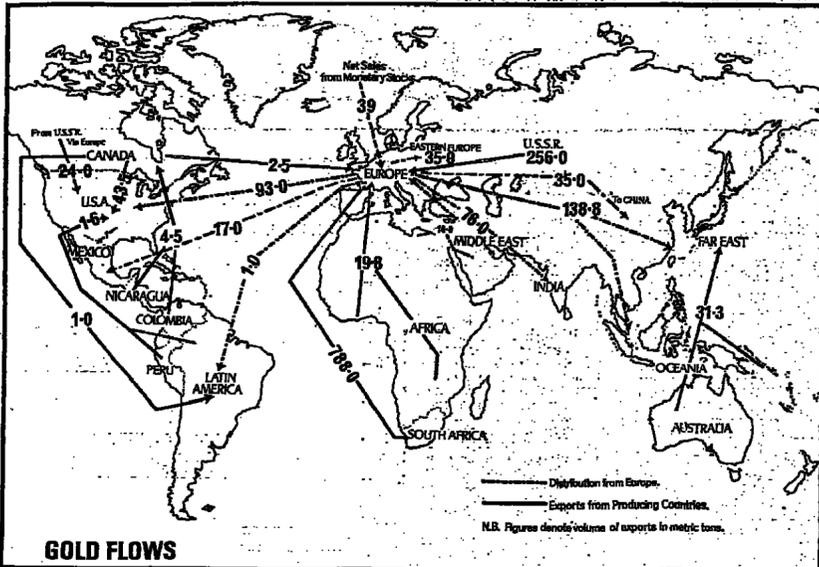
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Coins preferred to frailty of paper

by Melvyn Westlake

The increased private demand for gold in recent years has led to a sharp rise in the turnover of coins on the bullion markets. For the citizens of some countries, notably Britain and, until next January, the United States, the purchase of coins is the only way of making a direct investment in gold, as distinct from buying equity shares in the mining groups. This is because the purchase of bullion bars is illegal.

Yet, with rising prices presenting an almost daily reminder of the frailty of modern paper currencies, people in many parts of the world, particularly where there is a history of financial or political instability, have increasingly turned to a substitute medium with an intrinsic value through which they feel they can safeguard the value of their savings.

A wide variety of gold coins is regularly traded but, as with most other aspects of human behaviour, investment demand is subject to fashion. Thus, for much of this year, the South African Krugerrand has been one of the most sought-after coins on the bullion markets. Towards the end of last month its price reached \$208 a coin for the first time.

Some bullion dealers claim they could sell far greater quantities of these South African coins but cannot obtain sufficient supplies. The monetary authorities in the republic are trying to produce them in greater number, but have clearly much underestimated the demand. The South African Mint struck 853,000 coins in 1973, some 70 per cent more than in 1972. Although this demand has developed partly as a result of the publicity for the Krugerrand in recent months, and the contagious effect this had in widening its appeal, it has a sound investment basis.

Coins are traded at a premium over their gold content, and premiums differ widely among the various coins, rising and falling in response both to the fortunes of the bullion price of gold and to the balance of demand and supply for any particular coin. For example, the premium for the American \$20 double eagle (there is also a \$10 single eagle and a \$5 half-eagle) is one of the highest, at 90 per cent over the gold content. By contrast, the premium on the Krugerrand was one of the lowest earlier this year, beginning at 5 per cent. It has subsequently risen to nearly 20 per cent.

The premiums on the perennially popular British sovereigns, both the "old" and the "new" were about 47 per cent and 57 per cent respectively at the end of last month. Coins from most of the main industrialized countries are traded as long as they are accepted as legal tender within the state in which they were minted. There is a considerable amount of nationalism attached to coin buying—the French tend to buy the 20-franc Napoleon, while a Swiss will frequently require the 20-franc vrenelli (young girl, so called because of the image on the coin). These two coins, together with others such as the Belgian 20 franc coin and the 10-mark and 10-lira coins, formed what was called the Union Latine before the First World War, and were all notionally of the same value.

Many of the coins traded on the bullion markets are the originals, dating from the later decades of the last century. But some countries are still striking gold coins for profit, hence the old and new sovereign, the former dating from the beginning of the reign of Queen Victoria. The final striking of the old sovereign was some 40 years ago. The new sovereign has been produced since 1957, although there has not been a new striking since 1968 (there is some expectation that there may be one next spring).

Sovereigns have always been popular beyond the shores of Britain, particularly in the Middle East and in Greece. Even in recent times mercenaries fighting in the Middle East have been paid in sovereigns. However, the old coin tends to be rather worn and clipped, hence it has a lower premium in the market than the new coin. Some countries like Mexico and Australia have adopted the practice of striking coins identical to the originals but with pre-First World War dates on them.

For the more popular coins it is usual for trade to take place in bags of 1,000 (at the current price of new sovereigns one bag would be worth \$62,000). Three, five, or even 100 bags may be sold in a single deal. For the less widely traded coins, like those of Japan, the normal sale may be for just a few hundred pieces. Numismatists requiring single items would have to go to specialist dealers.

The trade in coins on the bullion market is a profitable business for all involved. It is thus not surprising that factories have sprung up producing large numbers of forgeries, particularly in Beirut, where it is not illegal. Fortunately, these forgeries are not always of the highest quality. For Britain, the export of coins earns a good return. The value of gold coins exported in 1973 increased by 375 per cent to \$115.3m, of which \$100m was accounted for by sovereigns. By volume, the quantity was twice that exported in 1972. Some 82 per cent of these exports were sent to Switzerland, where there is another major market in coins in Zurich, London's principal competitor. Most of these exports would then have been resold. The value of coins imported into Britain rose from \$6.5m to \$25.6m in 1973.



Hypnotic lure with background of cruelty

For more than 6,000 years men and women have fought and died, cheated and sinned for gold. Disraeli once told the House of Commons that more men have been knocked off balance by gold than by love.

The ancient Egyptian and Roman civilizations were nourished by gold, which was wrested from mines only at great cost and great human suffering. The historian Diodorus in the second century BC wrote: "There is absolutely no consideration nor relaxation for sick or maimed, for aged men or weak women. All are forced to labour at their tasks until they die, worn out by misery amid their toil."

Through to the present day the great attractions of gold have hypnotized man. He also makes practical use of the metal. The first American astronaut to walk in space was tethered by an unbreakable cord plated with gold to reflect thermal radiation.

Gold is what John Maynard Keynes called "this barbarous relic". Perhaps he was referring to the ancient myths and legends that cast it as the child of Zeus. It was a metal to adorn temples and to offer as appeasement to the gods. The alchemist sought from the time before Christ until the mid-seventeenth century to turn base metals into the precious metal. But when gold and silver coins circulated together the one that was undervalued tended to go out of circulation.

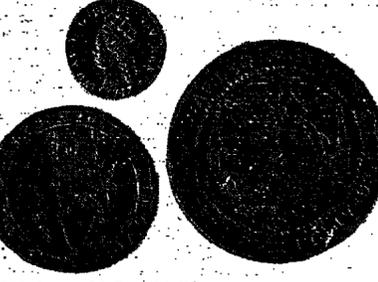
To take an actual example: in 1464 the mint price of gold was fixed at 32s 9d an ounce and that of silver at 35.2d an ounce, a ratio of 11.17 to 1. An ounce of gold in the bullion market would fetch as much as 11.17 ounces of silver.

It would clearly not pay to bring gold to the mint, while holders of gold coin could make a profit by melting it and selling it as bullion, and so gold coins would tend to disappear. Changes in mint ratios were made occasionally in response to changes in the relative market value of the metals.

Until the beginning of the eighteenth century the ratio was never favourable to gold for long enough to bring large amounts into circulation. After the California rush, the United States mint began coining gold in such quantities that silver coins became scarce almost overnight.

In the early 1850s the first Australian gold mine discoveries were made, although by this time the Californian rush had almost burnt itself out. The first South African discovery occurred in 1886, followed by the Klondike in 1896. This was the age of the ghost towns, when a fresh discovery a few miles away could result in a town becoming deserted almost within hours. The Klondike was a tributary of the Yukon River in the far north of Canada. The discovery of gold there led to the final great rush for gold that America was to see.

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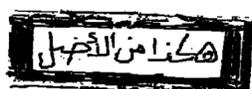
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Appointments Vacant also on page 34

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LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

following the previously published advertisement regarding vacancies in the

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the Embassy of the Libyan Arab Republic would like to advise that applicants will be interviewed at the

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